

DAILY REPORT

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KCNA ON DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE

SK161027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- More than 200 U.S.-resident Korean youth and democratic figures held a rally and a demonstration against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in front of the White House, according to NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada.

At the rally, they condemned with surging national indignation the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in resorting to harsh violation of human rights and treachery in subservience to the former.

After the rally, they staged a demonstration, chanting slogans such as "Korea is one", "U.S. imperialism, get out of South Korea at once", "the United States must apologize for the massacre in Kwangju" and "release the political prisoners".

KIM IL-SONG SEES SOVIET ENSEMBLE ART PERFORMANCE

SK161534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 16 appreciated the performance of the visiting Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Alexandrov at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah) and thunderous applause shook the hall.

Artistes of the Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Alexandrov presented president Kim Il-song with a basket of flowers carrying deepest respect and reverence.

Appreciating the performance were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and other senior officials.

Also appreciating it were N. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, Soviet Embassy officials and leading members of the Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army.

The artistes of the ensemble raised the curtain with "Song of General Kim Il-song" which they sang with the deepest respect and reverence for President Kim Il-song.

They put on the stage colorful numbers including the chorus and orchestral music "Crossing Mountains and Passing Fields", solo and chorus "Kalinka", chorus "Just Battle", "Land of Soviets" and dance "Palekh's Box".

They gave an impressive depiction of the matchless braveness and self-sacrificing spirit displayed by the officers and men of the Soviet Army in the sacred battles for crushing the enemy during the great patriotic war, the ardent love of the Soviet people for their motherland and their traditional customs.

With the warm sentiments of the Korean-Soviet friendship deepening day by day, they also sang well in Korean the chorus "We Will Uphold the Leadership of the Party With Loyalty", solo and chorus "A Green Pine Tree in Mt. Nam" and "My Native Place" and group singing and chorus "Korea Is One" to be acclaimed by the audience.

When the performance was over, the cheers of "manse!" burst out in the hall.

President Kim Il-song gave a basket of flowers to the Soviet artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Receives Ensemble Members

SK170430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 16 received leading members of the Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Alexandrov on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were leading members of the ensemble led by its deputy head Anatoliy Maltsev.

Also present were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and other senior officials.

Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea N. Shubnikov was on hand.

President Kim Il-song warmly congratulated the Twice Red Flag Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army upon its successful performance and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS PRC CULTURE MINISTER

SK170444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on October 16 met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture.

Present there were Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KCNA ON CHEMICAL WAR EXERCISE IN SOUTH

SK170445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on October 15 held a so-called "civilian defence training" throughout South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Clamouring about "countering the threat of chemical, biological and radioactive attack" by someone, the fascist clique staged even a criminal chemical war exercise at over 1,270 places including the Sejong House of Culture in Seoul. That day the puppets drove out a large number of residents to a "training against poison gas" and so on, while sounding an airraid alarm and a preliminary alert in Seoul and Incheon, Kyonggi and South Korean Kangwon Provinces.

Such [a] row is part of the criminal moves to put down the spirit of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy running ever higher among the students and people of all other segments and divert their attention elsewhere.

POSTER INCIDENT SEOUL SECURITY AGENCY TRICK

SK170517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans using tricks and fabrications as a means to "justify" the suppression of people rigged up a "case of a paper of large characters at Seoul University" to launch a wholesale campaign of suppression, according to a report from Seoul.

This "case" is the pasting up of a paper of large characters reprinting an article carried in the October 5 issue of MINJU CHOSON on the bulletin board in the playground of Seoul University at early dawn October 10.

The fascist clique issued a paper of large characters carrying an article of MINJU CHOSON tape recorded according to a script written by the "security planning board" and let it be pasted up on the bulletin board of Seoul University. Then it launched a wholesale campaign of suppression, describing it as a "work" of students "involved in the movement".

No sooner had the paper been pasted up than the military fascists announced the "start of investigation into the infiltration of radio reports and content of printed material from the North into the university quarters" and dispatched the police into universities and launched a large-scale anti-communist campaign through the general mobilisation of subsidized press media.

Synchronising with the frenzied anti-communist campaign, the "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party" threatened that rigorous measures should be taken to root out the communist ideas from the campus, claiming that the pasting up at Seoul University of the paper of large characters reprinting an article of MINJU CHOSON means an official infiltration of the ideas and assertions of the North into the campuses. The "spokesman of the Democratic Justice Party" issued a "statement" calling for tough measures to liquidate and block the leftist and pro-communist ideas.

All facts clearly show how wild the fascist clique which regards anti-communism as a panacea is running to check and obliterate the struggle of students by the habitual method of branding it as "pro-communism."

DAILY ON SOUTH MINISTER'S STATEMENT, ASIAD

SK161238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 12 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 13 October commentary: "The Escalation of the Policy of Club"]

[Text] The puppet minister of culture and information issued his so-called special statement on 10 October. In the statement, he complained that the left-leaning students and dissident groups in South Korea opposed the Asian Games and were now disturbing order in opposition to the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Those who had been self-complacent in saying that the Asian Games displayed the unity of the people, suddenly issued a special statement to lament the acts of students and dissident groups disturbing order. This is evidence that the unity of the people was a lie and that internal South Korea is extremely disturbed and experiencing unrest.

In the statement, there were phrases to intimidate the South Korean people, saying that wild acts against the state by students and dissident organizations cannot and will not be overlooked or allowed, because they agree with the North in opposing the sports games and in seeking various objectives in the struggle and because they copy assertions of the North and its propaganda, thus linking them with us. This intimidation and blackmail shows the fear caused by the complicated internal situation in South Korea and discloses the true color of the fascist group, which resorts to the club to survive.

The fascist clique, dexterous in staging slanderous propaganda, defamed us by saying that we had instigated the radical left-leaning students and dissident groups by spreading groundless rumors such as "South Korea has gone into the red by holding the sports event," and "plants have been shut down and many vehicles have been barred from operating." However, the stories about the losses of the games and other matters are not someone else's fabrication, but facts reported by the South Korean publications, news agency, and broadcasts.

Preparations were made for the sporting event by borrowing money. Far from making a profit, however, \$97 million, which was used as operating expenses for the games, were not recovered. At the same time, plants around the sports facilities were shut down and many vehicles were barred from operating, being forced to run every other day by even and odd numbers. Were all these not true?

With such a clumsy slanderous propaganda, it is impossible to deceive public opinion.

The struggle the youths, students, and dissident organizations have waged in opposition to the Asian Games was not sought by someone else but represented their own independent struggle. The students who possess a strong sense of justice turned out in opposition to the Asian Games, which would be exploited to seek long-term office by the fascist clique. This was because of their belief. So was the dissident groups' participation in the struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has exploited the Asian Games -- which should contribute to promoting athletes' friendship and unity -- to strengthen the oppressive system, to instigate North-South confrontation, and to seek long-term office.

Long before the games, on the pretext of maintaining order, the oppressive network was expanded in South Korea and the suppression of the democratic forces was spurred. At the same time, on the pretext of countering the bogus threat of southward invasion, the armed forces were augmented and the anticommunist commotion was intensified to imbue antagonism against us.

Hundreds of thousands of shanties were forcibly removed and residents were driven from their homes. Running counter to the fundamental mission of sports, the Asian Games only blocked democratization, built obstacles to reunification, and drove the people's livelihood into misery. Because of this, the games could not but meet the protest of the people. All who aspired for democracy and reunification could not look with folded arms on the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It suppressed the just advance of the South Korean people by linking it to us. This shows the innate nature of the fascist, divisionist group.

Under the pretext of removing impure elements, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting large-scale operations to search for patriotic students who led the struggle to oppose the Asian Games and the democratization movement. Numerous students have already been arrested and imprisoned. It is said that the suppression of patriotic students and democratic forces will continue until the Olympic Games.

The escalating expansion of the policy of suppression in an effort to hold the Olympic Games is directly related to maneuvers to maintain the foundation of the current fascist rule and extend fascist rule with the force of arms. Apart from this, we cannot think of the statement of the puppet minister of culture and information. Even though the fascist clique, which considers the student movement a thorn in its flesh, is attempting to suppress the struggle for democracy with the force of arms, it cannot reverse the trend of the times with guns and bayonets. Democratizing South Korean society and reunifying the fatherland is the demand of the times and the nation. Those who run counter to the trend of the times will receive the judgment of history.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES NKDP LAWMAKER SANCTIONS

SK170538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 October commentary: "An Antinational Nature Revealed to the Entire World"]

[Text] When the South Korean puppet National Assembly held its main sessions on 13 and 14 October to conduct interpellations, DJP lawmakers walked out en masse and stirred up troubles, interrupting the sessions more than once, as the NKDP lawmakers denounced the DJP for opposing constitutional revision for a direct election system and spoke in favor of reunification.

The DJP gang lodging false charges against NKDP lawmaker Kim Hyun-kyu, who criticized the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime and said that it is a regime not worthwhile or deserving to exist any more, and against lawmaker Yu Song-hwan, who maintained that our state policy should not be anticommunism but reunification, and that the concept of reunification and the nation should predominate over that of communism or capitalism. The DJP charges are that these NKDP lawmakers' remarks are serious communist-sympathizing remarks endangering the nation's foundations and that they are the remarks calling for overthrowing the existing system by means of a mass uprising.

They are pressing the NKDP to retract the remarks and to make an official apology, threatening and blackmailing that they will punish the NKDP lawmakers in the National Assembly and take legal disciplinary action against them. The fascist clique sent police troops and surrounded lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's home, made the prosecutors of the puppet Seoul District Prosecution Office conduct an overnight investigation, and applied for a arrest warrant on charges of violating the notorious National Security Law.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring regarded the opposition party lawmakers' interpellation in the National Assembly, the so-called palace of representative parliamentary politics, as a crime and inflict on them political blackmail and persecution, mobilizing the power of public authority, represents an unprecedented fascist rampage by publicly negating the politics of political parties and the politics of dialogue. How can one mention the politics of a representative parliamentary system and the politics of dialogue in a place where opposition party lawmakers' expression of their political belief and activities in the National Assembly are the object of legal sanctions?

The fact that they act in such a frenzied manner over the National Assembly remarks by opposition lawmakers represents political terrorism and political retaliation more vicious and mean than those committed by the former dictator toward the end of Yusin rule. This reveals that South Korea is a medieval dark society that is systematically fascistized, where the last fraction of democracy has disappeared, and that the DJP is a group of fascist maniacs and military hooligans that has turned into a Nazi party.

This ring of hooligans is running amok to suppress the opposition party, prompted by a filthy design to block the advance of the NKDP and the opposition democratic forces opposing the fascist dictatorship and calling for constitutional revision for a direct election system, to find a way out of a crisis of the colonial fascist rule, and to realize long-term power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring frantically reacted to the assertion of an opposition lawmaker that the state policy should be reunification rather than anticommunism, saying that it cannot abandon anticommunism as the national policy, thus thoroughly revealing once again its antinational, splittist nature opposing reunification.

Anticommunism, which the South Korean puppet clique regards as state policy, is incompatible with the national yearning for reunification. The process of realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is that of uniting as a nation by easing tension and eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South and that of promoting collaboration and unity. Failure to unite and collaborate together, transcending ideology, ideals, and systems and inspiring hostility and confrontation will result in no step forward toward the solution of the problem of reunifying the country.

To make anticommunism state policy and regard the northern half of the Republic as the enemy is to reject dialogue and peaceful reunification. It is not accidental that the South Korean puppets have rejected all of the series of peace proposals we have made and suspended the hard-won, multifaceted North-South dialogue by continuous maneuvers for confrontation and war. It is not secret that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been using anticommunism as an instrument of national division to inspire discord and hostility within the nation and to block the reunification of the country.

The puppets are still making anticommunism a state policy, continuing to inspire confrontation and division rather than national harmony and unity, and aggravating tension by stepping up war preparations. This demonstrates well that although the South

Korean puppets rave about dialogue and peaceful reunification, this is false, and that their true intent is to realize the illusion of reunifying the country by winning over communism, buying time behind dialogue, and thereby maintaining division and building up strength.

Moreover, it is deceptive and convincing to no one that they babble about dialogue and reunification while they imprison and punish at random those advocating reunification and commit violence of regarding advocating reunification in the National Assembly by a lawmaker currently serving his term as a crime and are attempting to punish him.

The maneuvers of the South Korean puppet clique that makes anticommunism, rather than reunification, the state policy, destroys national unity; its continuous engagement in suppression are a symptom seen in the last stage of dictatorial rule facing destruction. Such maneuvers will never realize their illusory aim.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

SK161055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Thursday the government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Minister of Finance Tesfaye Dinka on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and Socialist Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

MODERN SPORTS FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK171002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- Many modern sports facilities including gymnasiums and stadiums are being built in cities, counties and districts of North Hamgyong Province in northern region of Korea.

Entering this year, 13 city, county and district gymnasiums and stadiums have been built or are being built.

They will be furnished with courts for basketball, volleyball, table tennis and heavy games, resting rooms and locker rooms for players, technique dissemination rooms, physical training rooms and shower rooms. Some gymnasiums will be built to hold handball and swimming matches, too.

Under construction in Kim Chaek City is a stadium with 30,000 seats. And projects for the construction of sports facilities are going on at full steam in Hoeryong and Hwasong counties, Pohang District of Chongjin City and other units.

The Sonbong County gymnasiums and stadium which opened in February this year are actively operated as a combined centre for the development of physical culture and sports in the county.

NKDP LAWMAKER ARRESTED, JAILED FOR SPEECH

SK162334 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yu Sung-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party was jailed at Yongdungpo Prison early this morning after the National Assembly approved a motion for his arrest.

The opposition lawmaker was led out of his Pangbae-dong home by a group of detectives who carried an arrest warrant signed by Judge Kim Ki-su of the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Rep. Yu, the first incumbent lawmaker ever arrested for a floor address during the Fifth Republic, had been confined to his home by hundreds of riot policemen since he made the speech on the nation's anti-Communist policy on last Tuesday.

The lawmaker was taken to the prison in a sedan waiting outside his home.

Upon learning of the National Assembly action, Yu told reporters through windows around 11 p.m. that he will "continue to fight for the promotion of free democracy."

Saying that he advocates unification under a free democratic system, Yu said he will resist any attempt to label him as a pro-Communist.

He said he just had a telephone call with Kim Yong-sam. "He told me to behave myself in accordance with God's will."

Three NDKP vice floor leaders, including Kim Hyung-nae, arrived at Kim's home around 11:40 p.m. They were not allowed to enter the home, however. They had talks with Yu from the ground, while Yu stayed in his third-floor home.

SPK DENOUNCES THAI HOSTILE POLICY TOWARD CAMBODIA

BK161219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Hostile Acts" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 16 -- Far from giving up its hostile policy vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Thai leaders have also involved some Western journalists in their sabotage activities inside Kampuchea, making two of them victims.

On one hand, Thailand has continued using its territory as sanctuary for the Khmer reactionaries, supporting the latter's and conducting direct intervention with gross violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. On the other hand, it, in collusion with China and the Polpotists in disguise, has pegged away at perverting the U.N. tribunal from the realities in Kampuchea, hatching up the fable of "Vietnamese aggression of Thai territory" in order to seek support for "Democratic Kampuchea", and helping it maintain the illegal occupation of the Kampuchean seat in this world body. These hostile acts don't match Thailand's repeated statements that it aspires peace, stability and good neighbour relationship with the countries in the region.

Always joining in chorus with Thailand and other forces hostile to the Kampuchean people, Sihanouk, president of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" (CGDK) with the Polpotists as backbone, has made himself, according to the Canadian journalist who had illegally infiltrated into Kampuchea, a parrot.

Since January 7, 1979, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has allowed a great number of foreign journalists, including Americans, Australians, etc., to visit Kampuchea, who were helped during their stay in Kampuchea to do their work, such as visits to the regions bordering with Thailand, the Angkor Wat temple and other localities.

Punishment should be given to those who support or let themselves [be] involved by the reactionary forces in their acts of sabotage against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people and to those who violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The case of the two Western journalists was an example.

The PRK's good-will position on maintaining good neighbourliness with countries in the region remains unchanged. Thailand and China and other foreign forces must put an end to their hostile policy toward the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SPK CONDEMNS THAI DECISION TO CLOSE REFUGEE CAMP

BK161225 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Refugees" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 15 -- Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was quoted by BANGKOK POST on September 30 as saying in his monthly press conference that the Khao I-Dang refugee centre would be closed and the 17,000 Khmers would be shifted to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

It is common knowledge that the existence of the Kampuchean refugees in Khao I-Dang and other camps in Thailand as well as along the Kampuchean-Thai border has resulted from the U.S. imperialists war, the consequences of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and its deportation of the inhabitants while on retreat.

It is also the outcome of the hostile policy always conducted by Thailand and U.S. imperialism vis-a-vis the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as the three Indochinese countries.

Since 1979, the Thai ruling circles have, by several means, started to take profit from the problem of refugees. They have taken it as a pretext to ask for foreign aid on the one hand, and to destabilize the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the other. Among those refugees, a small number of them managed to escape and came back to the country but the majority still continues to be enclosed by Thai authorities who make use of them as a bait for humanitarian aid.

Prem added that the move was not merely a threat and that the centre would be closed because resettlement programmes for Khmer refugees had not progressed as scheduled. It is known that Thailand has at heart wanted to keep those Kampucheans in Khao I-Dang and other camps as a shield to protect the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries by accusing Kampuchean armed forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers of "attacking refugee camps".

Those acts of Thailand are aimed at giving credit to the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" by pretending that the latter has also had its "people" as well as its imaginary "territory", which can be used as bargaining chips in possible "negotiation".

The Thai authorities have more than once pressured various international organizations to accept their demands, political, economical and financial. When these are not satisfied they feel it is useless to harbour refugees. The eventual closure of the Khao I-Dang camp and the displacement of the refugees are all inhuman.

It is a must for the international community to defend the rights of the refugees in any circumstances because while in exile the refugees are under the protection of international law. We appeal to the international community to condemn all acts of using refugees as weapons in the conflicts and as a pretext to slander the other side. Thailand must bear its responsibility for those acts.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has many times proposed to meet with Thailand to deal with the refugee problem and reaffirms once again its willingness to talk on the proposals already made.

RANNARIT INTERVIEWED ON VISITS TO PRC, ITALY

BK111035 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Interview with Prince Norodom Rannarit, representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the Sikanoukist National Army, by a station correspondent; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I have heard that Your Highness recently paid an official visit to China and Italy. Would you please tell us about the outcome of this visit.

[Rannarit] First of all, I would like to thank you, the correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer, who has come to interview me here today. Concerning my visit to the PRC and Italy, I am very glad to inform my respected compatriots and listeners briefly as follows:

I had the great honor to accompany our Samdech Euv [Sihanouk] who is the president of Democratic Kampuchea on the PRC visit. At that time, we, the members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by the samdech, met the high-ranking leaders of great China, such as His Excellency Li Xiannian, His Excellency Hu Yaobang, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, and especially His Excellency Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The outcome of our visit to the PRC is as follows:

First, all the esteemed PRC leaders reaffirmed to us and the samdech that China still continues to give aid to our tripartite CGDK and all the fraternal Cambodian patriots who are struggling to liberate our country from the claws of the Vietnamese communist aggressors. China will give us support politically and diplomatically as well as in terms of war materiel. As all brothers know, the PRC is the only country which gives military means, that is war materiel, to us, all the fighters for national liberation. All the Chinese leaders reaffirmed to the samdech and all of us this support. Moreover, the Chinese leaders always stand firm on a political position. This political position is:

China will not hold negotiation, with the Soviet Union and Vietnam to normalize their relations so long as the Soviet Union does not stop aiding the Vietnamese aggressors. Deng Xiaoping said in particular that he told the Soviet Union that as he is old now -- he is 82 -- he has no plans to visit the Soviet Union. But if Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, agrees to hold talks to solve the Cambodian problem, particularly to hold discussion on an end to the Soviet aid to the Vietnamese aggressors, Deng Xiaoping is willing to make a trip to the Soviet Union. Deng Xiaoping added that the Soviet Union should agree to settle the Cambodian problem. Why? Because, he said, the Soviet Union has given massive aid to Vietnam. Without the Soviet aid, the Vietnamese would not be able to stay on in Cambodia even for another day.

Second, Deng Xiaoping said that we, the Chinese, support the just struggle and the correct movement of the Cambodian freedom fighters; therefore, we, China and the Soviet Union, should not ignore the Cambodian problem. We should help solve the Cambodian problem. The settlement of the Cambodian problem means not only the settlement of the problem of independence and territorial integrity for the Cambodian people. It has a broader meaning than that. That is, it will bring peace and independence to all countries in the Southeast Asian region.

Briefly speaking, the visit of the tripartite CGDK delegation headed by Samdech Euv was very successful. China has really continued to support us. As a matter of fact, China has given another huge amount of war materiel to the tripartite resistance forces.

After accompanying the samdech to China, I visited Italy where I attended a conference on the Cambodian problem or, to be more specific, the problem of Vietnamization in Cambodia. On that occasion, I informed the Italians about our fight, telling that we really fight resolutely for the liberation of our country from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors and we also fight for the most precious thing for all mankind, that is freedom. We fight for freedom. Why did I say so? It was because Italy is one of the civilized countries which has peace, therefore we must explain to them that we fight not only for ourselves but also to defend what is most meaningful to mankind, that is freedom. Moreover, I explained to them that the Vietnamese who came to Cambodia in the 1978-79 did not come to rescue the Cambodians from Mr Pol Pot. We have much evidence. Eight years later, the Cambodian people have become well aware that the Vietnamese have come to our country in order to turn Cambodia into the Vietnamese colony.

The Italians understood us very well. I also met (Bruno Groxi), the Italian deputy foreign minister, who told me that Italy still supports the tripartite movement and particularly Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who is the head of the movement, in the diplomatic field. Italy will also provide humanitarian aid to the two nationalist factions but not to the Democratic Kampuchean side. Italy will give humanitarian aid only to the two nationalist factions.

In sum, from our visit to China and Italy, we realize that we are not isolated in our struggle. Cambodia will definitely not be isolated. Many countries like us and help us, not only in words or just morally, but in terms of material and in the diplomatic field. Some countries have even given us financial aid.

[Correspondent] With such foreign support, do you think that the CGDK forces will be able to conquer the Vietnamese troops?

[Rannarit] In our struggle, we need the support of our Cambodian people inside the country for our tripartite forces so as to enable our combatants in the interior of the country to continue their activities there. Without the support of our people inside the country, our forces will not be able to conquer the Vietnamese aggressors. The second factor is the outside battlefield. In our struggle, we need war materiel. As the Vietnamese want materiel from the Soviet Union, so do we want materiel and diplomatic support from the great peace-loving countries in the world. Therefore, as I said just now, we enjoy concrete support and assistance from the big countries like China and Italy as well as many other countries. I also went to France which will change its policy toward Cambodia and will seek measures to give us more aid. For this reason, I am confident, not just believe, that since our tripartite patriotic forces, in carrying out their great national mission, have enjoyed the support of our people -- our brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandfathers, and grandmothers -- inside the country and the Cambodian patriots who are now serving in the Heng Samrin army and since we have enjoyed the firm support of the peace-loving countries in the world, we will certainly and definitely win permanent victory over the Vietnamese aggressor troops.

[Correspondent] In conclusion, do you have anything to say to the Cambodian people in general and especially those inside Cambodia?

[Rannarit] In conclusion, I have nothing more to ask from all the respected grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and brothers and sisters inside the country excepting for expressing my most profound gratitude and thanks to all of you in my capacity as the son and personal representative of our Samdech Euv to Asia and Cambodia as well as in my capacity as the commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], for all the sacrifice and support that you have given the ANS, and all other Cambodian patriotic forces. I would like to once again thank all the genuinely patriotic brothers and sisters in the Heng Samrin army for the all-round support you have given our patriotic forces, particularly the ANS forces. This lofty ideal makes me realize that with all the Cambodians loving and uniting firmly, in the future we will certainly be able to liberate our country. Moreover, all of us will certainly be able to rebuild our great country, rescuing it from the danger and turning it into a civilized country as all other countries in this world. Thank you.

[Correspondent] On behalf of the Voice of the Khmer, I express profound thanks to Prince Norodom Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Cambodia and Asia and commander in chief of the ANS, for allowing me to conduct this interview for our listeners.

PRC CONTINUES ATTACKS AGAINST BORDER DISTRICT

OW161531 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 16 Oct 86

["China Continues Shelling Vi Xuyen Border District" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16 -- Chinese troops on October 15 continued to fire 3,000 artillery and mortar rounds on 22 populated places in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, committing more crimes against the local population.

Earlier on Oct. 14, supported by artillery, Chinese troops launched land-grabbing attacks on Hill 1100 and southern Hill 233. The Vietnamese forces had courageously checked the enemy's advance, putting out of action nearly 100 intruders.

SRV, LAOS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

OW170755 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 17 -- The Vietnamese and Lao delegations to the 41st United Nations General Assembly session on October 15 issued a joint statement on the "situation in Kampuchea" during the U.N. debate issue.

The statement reads in full:

With regard to the debate on the item 25 entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea" by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam state the following:

1 -- The aim of the sponsors of the item "The Situation in Kampuchea", as apparent from the essence of their draft resolution is an international misrepresentation of the real causes of prolonged instability in Kampuchea, a deliberate attempt to make public opinion forget a fact of history, namely that in hardly 4 years in power the Pol Pot clique exterminated nearly half of its own compatriots, instigated armed conflicts with all neighbouring countries, the most severe being with Vietnam and until now persists in its stealthy operations aimed at undermining the revival of the Kampuchean people so as to return to power in Kampuchea. Failing to remember the Pol Pot clique's genocidal and war-mongering record and support its return to power in Kampuchea is to go counter to all ethical and legal norms.

2 -- Starting from a misrepresentation of the cause of the situation, the sponsors of the "Situation in Kampuchea" item are attempting to impose an erroneous solution calling for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea without any mention of the need to terminate all support and assistance to the genocidal clique and attempting moreover to legalize the latter and to deny the Kampuchean people their legitimate right to enjoy the assistance of friends for their own defence.

Such a solution, whatever the legal principles invoked as a pretext, is in factor [as received] merely aimed at opposing the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. It does not in the least encourage but on the contrary impedes the process of dialogue directed towards a correct solution to the Kampuchean question and the restoration of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

3 -- A correct solution to the Kampuchean question should guarantee the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces together with the removal of the perpetrators of genocide under any label whatsoever. It should also guarantee the realization of national reconciliation in Kampuchea without the danger of renewed genocide and without external interference.

4 -- Since the solution of the Kampuchean question cannot be dissociated from the search for a framework of peaceful co-existence between countries with different socio-political systems in Southeast Asia based on respect of each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and free from external interference and aggression, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with other co-sponsors, have requested the inscription on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly of the item "Question of Peace, Stability and Cooperation in Southeast Asia".

It is regrettable however that in the past few years, due to the direct pressure of some circles within the United Nations, the debate on this item has not yielded the expected results while on the other hand a process of dialogue in a positive direction has already started outside the United Nations framework.

In order not to hinder in any way this delicate process of dialogue and pending a turning point in the approach of the United Nations to the question of Southeast Asia and Kampuchea that would be in keeping with the reality of the situation, Laos, Vietnam and other co-sponsors are agreed to postpone the debate on the item "Question of Peace, Stability and Cooperation in Southeast Asia" and at the same time call on the sponsors of the item "Situation in Kampuchea" to also defer the debate on that item. It is regrettable however that this call has remained unanswered.

5 -- The delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam consider the debate on the item "Situation in Kampuchea" detrimental to the search for a satisfactory solution regarding Kampuchea and Southeast Asia that would be acceptable to all sides.

We fully endorse the principled position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stated on repeated occasions, whereby the inscription of the item "Situation in Kampuchea" on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and the discussion of this item without the consent and participation of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people -- constitute a gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, in brazen violation of the United Nations Charter.

In view of the above-said reasons, Laos and Vietnam will not take part in the debate on the item "Situation in Kampuchea", will vote against draft Resolution 4/41/1.2 and will consider any resolution resulting from such debate null and void.

We earnestly appeal on those delegations that truly desire a satisfactory, and speedy way out for the questions of Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, that truly wish to safeguard the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and for the United Nations to play its full role with regard to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, to oppose or at least not to support draft Resolution 4/41/1.2.

VNA REJECTS REPORT ON ARMS SALE TO IRAN

OW161537 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 16 Oct 86

["Fabrication Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16 -- The French news agency AFP on October 15 quoted the daily AL-ITTIHAD in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates, as reporting that Vietnam has signed a contract to sell weapons to Iran.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject that report as groundless and ill-intentioned fabrication.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW150805 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 15 -- The Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet Union's efforts at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Reykjavik, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"The world public welcomed and waited for the Soviet-American talks in Reykjavik. But the results of the talks failed to meet the expectations of the nations. This is due to the United States' stance. Before coming to Iceland, President Reagan declared that he wanted to lay the groundwork for the Soviet-American summit in Washington, but the result of the Reykjavik meeting showed that he did not sincerely live up to his words.

"Thanks to the Soviet Union's concessions, the gap between the two stances on many major issues has been reduced and even bridged. The U.S. side came to or near agreement with the Soviet Union some important issues of disarmament such as strategic weapons, medium-range missiles and prohibition of nuclear tests. But the U.S. side did not agree to confine its SDI program to the laboratory. And it is this difference which cut off the dialogue in Reykjavik.

NHAN DAN points out:

"Matching his deeds with his words, party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev put forth in Reykjavik a series of important proposals which, if they were accepted, would bring progress in all respects aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war, restricting and eliminating nuclear weapons...the Soviet Union has made new efforts aimed at speeding up the process of advancing towards agreements on issues vital to the whole mankind.

The Soviet Union's unswerving stance is to decrease, the to eliminate the present nuclear weapons and prevent the production of new kinds of weapons...the result of the Reykjavik talks showed that the U.S. Administration has not got out of its old and dangerous way of thinking. It sticks to its scheme of winning military superiority over the Soviet Union. The deceitful allegations on the so-called 'defence shield' and the contentions on 'security [quotation mark as received] of the United States and its allies cannot cover up or justify their wicked scheme to deal the first nuclear strike. Public opinion is aware that this attitude springs from the selfish interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, the forces that are making huge profits from the arms race and militarization of outer space. The U.S. side must bear responsibility for letting the opportunity to solve the vital issues of mankind slip away in Reykjavik".

"The Vietnamese people demand that the U.S. Administration think seriously of its responsibility for peace and international security and give up its out-dated thinking on international issues. The United States must heed the demands of the peoples of the nations including the U.S. people".

"Broad sections of the world public wish that the progress obtained in the Reykjavik talks be continued and that the U.S. side take a correct and serious attitude so as to bring the Soviet-American summit in Washington to agreements expected by all nations," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

ARMY PAPER ON OUTCOME OF REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

BK150712 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Hanoi army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ran a commentary saying that the Reykjavik summit once again proved that the process of dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as between East and West is very complicated.

At present, the military forces and the military-industrial complexes in the United States are seeking all means to prevent the trend for detente while aggravating world tension. This situation urges the peace and progressive forces throughout the world to strengthen solidarity and heighten vigilance against the warlike imperialists and persistently struggle for world peace.

RADIO REPORTS 9TH ROUND OF SINO-SOVIET TALKS

BK170643 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The ninth round of the Sino-Soviet political consultation was held in Beijing from 6 to 14 October. The two sides agreed to hold the next round of talks in Moscow in April 1987.

NGHIA BINH REPORTS 'REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS'

OW141533 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 14 -- Nghia Binh, a coastal province in central Vietnam, has over the past years recorded remarkable achievements in socio-economic development.

The province's most notable progress has been made in agricultural production. Last year, Nghia Binh chalked up a record in its food output and per-capita food production over the past 11 years and now becomes self-sufficient in food. Its food procurement for the state in 1985 increased by 40 percent over 1982. Livestock breeding makes headway and industrial and cash crops expands remarkably. In forestry, the province has allotted forests and forest lands to coops, production collective and individual households. The afforestation movement has been widely launched. Its aquatic output last year reached 40,000 tons, representing a 60-percent increase compared with 1980. The rearing of shrimps for export and processing industry of farm, forestry and sea products have been developed.

The yearly tempo of industry, small industry and handicraft production is up by 13.5 percent, bringing its gross output value to 1.7 billion dong. Many irrigation projects, communications lines and other public utilities have been built in the provincial towns and rural villages.

Following are targets of socio-economic development laid down by the province for the year 1990:

- Population is expected to stand at 2.4 million.
- Population growth rate: 1.5 percent
- Food output in terms of paddy: 850,000 tons. (Up by 30 percent compared with the target set by the fourth party congress in 1982).
- Annual per-capita food production: 350-360 kilos.

- Pig herd : 700,000.
- Cattle herd : 400,000.
- Industrial crops : 100,000 ha accounting for one-third of the total cultivated land (up by 2.5 times compared with 1985)
- Forests : 12,000 hectares in addition to 80 million trees planted on scattered areas.
- Sea product output : 45,000 tons (up by 22 percent)
- Construction : 50,000 square metres of dwelling house floor.
- Education : all children at school ages will be provided with general education.
- Health care : 29 beds and 5 physicians for every 10,000 inhabitants.

To obtain the above-mentioned targets, the province has taken great account of the following measures:

1. Reorganize production and apply rational investment to better exploit the province's existing economic potentialities.
2. Step up the family planning campaign and create more jobs for young people at working ages.
3. Establish the socialist order in goods circulation and distribution.
4. Accelerate the socialist transformation and improve the quality of the new relations of production so as to develop the productive forces.
5. Apply scientific and technical progress to production and renovate the managerial mechanism, making them a motive force to boost economic development.

HAU GIANG, AN GIANG DEVELOPMENT PLANS RATIFIED

OW140853 Hanoi VNA English 0720 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 14 -- Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, has ratified the plans for development and distribution of workforce in the two Mekong River Delta provinces of Hau Giang and An Giang in the period up to 2000.

Speaking at a recent meeting with leading officials of the party and people's committees of Hau Giang, Vo Van Kiet praised Hau Giang's considerable contributions to national development.

He said: "Hau Giang is one of the main rice-growing provinces in the country. Its food output makes up one-twelfth of the country's gross output and its annual food delivery to the state accounts for one-ninth of the whole country or one-fourth of the Mekong River Delta provinces. At present, Hau Giang's per-capita food production has attained more than 600 kilos a year".

In a working session with leading cadres of An Giang, Vo Van Kiet highlighted strong points of An Giang in the production of rice, subsidiary food crops and cash crops such as sesame and soybean as well as in the farming of aquatic products and stock breeding.

Vo Van Kiet reminded these two provinces of paying adequate attention to family planning and the creation of more jobs for tens of thousands of people at working ages.

CENTRAL BLOC 1 PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK150618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The bloc 1 party organization of central agencies recently held its congress. This party organization is composed of 13 basic party organizations and 1 party chapter of the various staff agencies in direct support of the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Political Bureau and Secretariat, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

The participants in the congress continued to discuss and substantiate the combined list of basic party organization members' views added to the draft documents of the Central Committee which will be presented at the sixth party congress, reviewed the struggle to implement the political task in the past 3 years, and decided on the duty and tasks of the party organization in time ahead.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party Central Committee secretary and Political Bureau member, attended and addressed the congress. The congress elected a new 17-member executive committee of the party organization and a 14-member delegation to the sixth national party congress.

NHAN DAN ON SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

BK111522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 7 October editorial: "Develop Small Industry and Handicrafts in Agriculture"]

[Text] Developing small industry and handicrafts in agriculture is a necessary link of the process of reorganizing production and redistributing agricultural labor from the grass-roots level up. It helps to accelerate the development of agriculture and, at the same time, to make full use of the local workforce and resources to produce material wealth, to increase the value of man-days, and to boost the income of cooperative and production collective members. Participating in small industry and handicrafts production in the agricultural sector at present are 540,000 laborers working at over 13,400 production establishments and turning out a volume of goods that accounts for about 10 percent of the output value of the entire small industry and handicrafts sector. Small industry and handicrafts products in agriculture consist of production materials, ordinary and renovated tools, consumer goods, and export products.

In many localities, thanks to appropriate measures and organizational methods, handicrafts production has developed at a fairly fast and relatively steady rate in agricultural cooperatives.

More than a few provinces, districts, and cooperatives, and handicrafts branches in agriculture have employed as much as 30 percent of the total workforce in small industry and handicrafts production to generate 40-50 percent of the total revenue; and this has helped attract laborers and make full use of idle time.

The Hoa Binh Production Collective in Chau Than District, Ben Tre Province, has satisfactorily developed various handicrafts branches and trade. In 1985, each of its laborers spent 98 man-days in agricultural work and 162 man-days in handicrafts production, including 30 man-days devoted to the production of goods for export. The Dien An Cooperative in Dien Khanh District, Phu Khanh Province, employs 30 percent of its workforce in handicrafts production to generate 42 percent of its total revenue. The Tien Giang Cooperative in Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, uses 40 percent of its workforce in the various small industry and handicrafts branches and trade to produce a volume of goods that accounts for 55 percent of its total revenue.

In those provinces, districts, and cooperatives that pay attention to developing handicrafts branches and trades in agriculture, the people there enjoy a fairly high standard of living, the appearance of the country is given a facelift, agricultural management begins to take on an industrial character, and both agriculture and small industry and handicrafts develop simultaneously.

However, the development of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture has been weak and uneven among the various localities. Almost all of the mountainous provinces are rich in labor and raw material, but development of the various handicrafts branches and trades has been slow. Some localities have developed those branches and trades without proper planning or without paying attention to branches essential to agricultural production and life such as farming implements and machinery repair; agricultural, forestry, and marine products processing; and so forth. Product quality is not given due attention and has greatly declined in many localities. Many agricultural cooperatives are experiencing difficulties in setting up specialized teams and introducing new branches and trades.

Fully understanding the party's economic viewpoints of small industry and handicrafts as an important economic force of socialism for exploiting all potentials to vigorously develop production and turn out plenty of material wealth for society, we must make more efforts to develop handicrafts in agriculture. This is a necessary task aimed at gradually transforming small industry and handicrafts, together with crop cultivation and livestock breeding, into a main production sector in the rural areas.

Developing small industry and handicrafts in agriculture is an effort consistent with the law governing the development of our economy which is advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production. Once agricultural cooperatives develop to a certain level, it is inevitable that there will arise the need for labor redistribution. While the state-run economic sector does not have sufficient conditions to attract the surplus labor, an important orientation is to shift part of the agricultural workforce to handicrafts production, using chiefly local raw material in production to meet the local demands of production and the peasants' life. The goal that must be realized is to see to it that every agricultural cooperative or production collective has its own handicrafts branches, every family has a secondary trade, every laborer is employed, and the agricultural and handicrafts sectors are combined closely with each other and help each other develop.

Small industry and handicrafts production in agriculture requires formats for production organization that are suitable to each stage of agricultural development.

In the immediate future, there are three common production formats -- specialized handicrafts production establishments, units whose trade vary according to the crop seasons, and secondary family trades.

The product allocation pattern of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture must be very rich and diverse so as to meet the innumerable demands of production and the life of agricultural workers in each sector and each locality. Attention must be given to stepping up the production of consumer goods groups, including rattan, vicker, rush, silk cocoon, metal, pottery, and ceramic products; processing subsidiary food crops and foodstuffs such as milling rice and processing sweet potatoes, manioc, and foodstuffs of various types; producing and repairing farm implements, machinery, and transportation means; and developing many other branches, trades and services.

It is necessary to effect an equitable distribution system to ensure that handicraftsmen are paid in cash and agricultural products in an appropriate manner. United cooperative management organs at all levels, the agricultural sector, and the party's agriculture department must closely coordinate their activities and effect a rational and consistent division of labor so as to avoid duplication of managerial efforts and abandonment of small industry and handicrafts in agriculture. All echelons and sectors from the central to grasss-roots level are responsible for intensifying guidance and creating favorable conditions for the various handicrafts branches in agriculture to develop vigorously.

GENERAL WRITES ARTICLE ON PARTY-POLITICAL TASK

BK140924 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Aug 86 pp 40-49

[Lieutenant General Nguyen Huy Chuong's article: "Party and Political Work Amid Fighting at Basic Units of Vietnamese Army Volunteers on Cambodia's Northeastern Front"]

[Text] As we all know, following the historic 1979 victory smashing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the 1984-85 dry season victory of the Cambodian revolution was a comprehensive victory of great military and political significance. With this victory, the Cambodian revolution acquired a new position, new strength, a new advantage over the enemy, and a new very advantageous opportunity to continually advance toward even more and greater victories, creating conditions for fulfilling the revolutionary goals set by the KPRP.

Since the 1984-85 dry season victory of the Cambodian revolution, the Vietnamese volunteer troops who have been fighting alongside the Cambodian forces and people, have learned many valuable lessons from experience in all areas of their operations. The purpose of this article is to exchange views on some of these lessons concerning party and political work in the primary combat units of the Vietnamese volunteer troops on the northeastern front in Cambodia.

During the 1984-85 dry season, the Vietnamese volunteer troops operating on Cambodia's northeastern front were assigned the very important task of coordinating with their friends the attack and occupation of enemy bases along the border, and to help their friends build a border defense line, motivate the masses to fight the enemy, and build the inland revolutionary force.

In performing party-political work in combat, the Vietnamese volunteer army units on this battlefield firmly grasped their political duty and clearly determined its scope in order to make the most positive contribution to the victorious fulfilment of their assigned task. [paragraph continues]

On the basis of thoroughly understanding our party's lines and viewpoints on helping friends, and on the strength of higher echelon orders, the party-political work was focused on helping cadres and combatants build up high and firm determination in all circumstances, uphold their combat will, and overcome difficulties. It was designed to uphold the dynamism, creativity, and outstanding effort of cadres, combatants, and specialists, and to adequately develop the role of command and leadership and mass organizations to achieve the goals and tasks of helping friends which were set with the resolution of assisting friends in eradicating and disintegrating many of the enemy forces with high combat efficiency, and in quickly and firmly maturing so that the more battles they fight, the stronger they become and they can master both the inland and border areas. The key task is to help friends build the revolutionary forces in primary units and the armed forces so that they can assume their own revolutionary undertaking.

The party-political work also stressed the need to attentively make each unit, each component as well as each cadre and each combatant always realize that the question of decisive significance to each primary unit was to combine party-political work operations closely with other tasks of the unit; the unit strength with the force of the friendly regular troops and local armed forces and people; and the strength of grass-roots level with that of higher echelons. This is the best way to create the great integrated strength at each point and on each frontline to smash all enemy plots and maneuvers.

Due to their successful development of the effect of party political work in combat during the 1984-85 dry season, there were many grass-roots of the Vietnamese Army volunteer forces on the northeastern Cambodian front fighting very well. They succeeded in destroying completely many enemy field positions and bases, capturing many prisoners and seizing weapons. Some units were even able to foil many enemy counterattacks, inflicting heavy casualties and firmly defending their combat positions. Many cadres and combatants set bright examples in proletarian internationalism and were noted for their bravery, persistence, dynamism, and creativity in combat.

Party-political activities have, however, not developed uniformly and steadily. Given the realities of the past situation, we may reach the following major conclusions:

1. First, based on the need to teach units to make them understand thoroughly the party lines and international mandate, their strategic goal of helping the friendly country as well as their political task, we must cultivate the willpower and the fighting determination of cadres and combatants.

Cultivating the fighting determination of cadres and combatants requires not only indoctrination but also efforts to closely combine ideological and organizational activities which involve many things: carrying out political indoctrination, providing military training, maintaining combat readiness, evaluating comparatively the enemy and friendly forces, determining what combat tactics should be adopted and how to maneuver our forces, and so forth. Such a fighting determination should not be demonstrated too generally. Instead, it should reflect a person's understanding of his unit's specific missions at each given period of time.

Based on this reasoning, in party-political work, we must pay great attention to improving cadres' and combatants' awareness of their international duty as assigned by the party and the state. [paragraph continues]

We must try in such a way as to make them profoundly imbued with the party's international lines and President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "Helping friends amounts to helping ourselves." We must make sure that everyone can realize his political duty in the task of helping the friendly country, trying to avoid adopting a favor-giving and big-country attitude as well as a tendency of undertaking works for others. Helping the friendly country out with undertaking the revolution must, however, be regarded as one of the highest and most fundamental requirements.

Given the task of building and defending the country for the fraternal Cambodian people, the Vietnamese Army volunteer forces have the duty to achieve three strategic objectives -- namely joining with the Cambodian army and people in annihilating, weakening, and causing disintegration to the Cambodian counterrevolutionary forces; building the actual revolutionary strengths in all respects so the friendly country can quickly increase its capabilities of taking over its own duties; and promoting unity, a strategic and militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in a new, more steadfast international framework.

These three strategic objectives must also be substantiated by every unit at each given period of time.

To fulfill these three strategic objectives, all units of Vietnamese Army volunteers in the northeastern part of Cambodia, together with their Cambodian counterparts, have been entrusted with the tasks of annihilating enemy troops, to master all bases at the border, making the borderline firm and strong to prevent the infiltration of enemy troops from outside, and motivating the masses to fight the enemy and build real revolutionary strength inside the country. Although these tasks have different positions, requirements, and operational methods, they are interrelated dialectically and have a strong effect on each other, with the task of destroying enemy bases at the border assuming extreme importance. Fighting enemy troops at the border well and building up the borderline means launching attacks on enemy dens to create favorable conditions for the Cambodian armed forces to have enough time and strength to master and control the border while driving the enemy into an increasingly weak position. Only in this way can we master the hinterland even more firmly and create favorable conditions for motivating the masses to go and defend their country at the border.

To fulfill this task, party-political work has delved deeply into and defined the ideological requirements for all units, cadres, and combatants as follows: They must ensure a high fighting spirit; be determined to win in the first battle, to fight uninterruptedly for a long time, and to remain firm under all circumstances; and see to it that the more they fight the higher determination they inspire and the greater success they achieve, both politically and militarily, to serve as a firm basis for their achievements in the tasks that follow.

In that common task, all units and components must have certain specific tasks of their own. They must make all cadres and combatants understand clearly the common tasks and, on that basis, enable them to understand thoroughly and profoundly the tasks of their own units and components. Party-political work must delve deeply into the specific tasks of each component, to seek an understanding of and promptly discover the problems that still exist among cadres and combatants -- such as those concerning assignments, fighting methods, and the conditions necessary for their unit to ensure combat activities -- in order to help them solve these problems and constantly consolidate their determination. [paragraph continues]

For instance, members of a unit operating deep in enemy-held areas are usually afraid of being attacked from behind and of being isolated or encircled by enemy forces. Therefore, we must see to it that our troops are able to identify clearly the common position of the entire campaign and of each battle. It is necessary to point out clearly and make them understand objectively and comprehensively the possibility of a counterattack by the enemy, and actively anticipate in any eventualities along with estimating countermeasures. Only in this way can we inspire the confidence in our troops and enable them to develop their creativity and sense of independence and self-reliance, and overcome difficulties and hardship in order to fulfill their assignments. Members of a unit responsible for encircling and bringing pressure to bear on the enemy are usually afraid that enemy troops, by taking positions on more advantageous heights and with a well-deployed network of landmines, can inflict casualties on them easily. Therefore, we must make our brothers realize that although the enemy gains an advantage over us in terms of position, we are much stronger than the enemy in terms of strength (both military strength and firepower). By developing this superiority and with correct fighting methods, it is absolutely certain that we can wear down their strength step by step and aggravate their weak points while they are being encircled. With regard to our new recruits, we must give them advanced training and guidance along with assignments so that they can get used to the battlefield and combat activities. As for old combatants, we must see them to give them encouragement and recall the achievement experience of each of them to develop and define their responsibility as the core in guiding and assisting the new recruits. Regarding cadres with anxieties and problems, we must see them personally to seek an understanding of and specifically solve their anxieties and problems. Regarding units that have encountered great difficulties in their important assignments, efforts must be exerted by their leaders and commanders to help discover or create favorable conditions for them to vigorously overcome their weakness, anxieties, and hesitation and firmly restore their confidence and determination to fulfill their assignments outstandingly right from the very first battle.

To promote a correct determination to fight, we must also enable everyone, first of all cadres and party members, and in particular key cadres, to correctly evaluate the enemy. Reality has shown that tasks entrusted by the upper echelons cannot be fully understood if we overestimate or underestimate the enemy. In carrying out party and political work, we must attach importance to providing cadres and party members, especially key cadres, and cadres and combatants of components directly engaged in studying the enemy's situation, with a thorough understanding of the party's viewpoint on evaluating the enemy and on the balance of force between us and the enemy. Correctly assessing the enemy's specific strengths and weaknesses is a basic issue bearing on forging determination and formulating precise combat plans; at the same time, it also serves as an important basis for the will to fight and win of unit cadres and combatants. First of all, there must be a high identity of views in evaluating the enemy's nature, schemes, and combat tactics. At the same time, we must concentrate on studying the direct target of our unit's combat activities and gain a profound insight into specific enemies and their specific tricks so as to devise appropriate and effective combat tactics. Our assessment of the direct enemy must be very objective, comprehensive, concrete, and accurate. It should not stop at immediate, outside appearances but must delve deeply into the substance. Nor should it be limited to the static but must also be capable of foreseeing the possibilities and the trend of future developments.

The foremost political task of the basic units fighting in northeastern Cambodia in the 1984-85 dry season was to defeat the direct target of their combat activities in their operational areas. It was the remnants of the Pol Pot forces and other Cambodian reactionaries low in morale and seriously afflicted with defeatism who were beaten by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers. However, they were fostered, advised, and provided with weapons and other war means by the

Beijing-expansionist-hegemonists and sheltered and protected by Thai reactionaries. Their commanders remained very stubborn, therefore, their methods of coping were highly crafty and dangerous. Faced with the danger of annihilation, they could easily flee to preserve their forces so as to oppose and sabotage us in the long term.

To deal with such an enemy, aside from a profound perception of our political tasks and a clear understanding of the enemy, we must also have correct and appropriate fighting methods. These are methods suited to specific enemies, to terrain conditions, and to the fighting skills of our troops so as to ensure that enemy forces are completely wiped out; that we achieve mastery over the battlefield, take prisoners of war, seize weapons, and attain high efficiency; and that enemy forces are not allowed to escape easily.

To be effective, party and political work must delve deeply into the subject of fighting methods. The most important thing is that, through the application of several measures, we must highly develop the spirit of mastery, dynamism, and creativity of cadres and combatants of entire units so as to hold democratic discussions, contribute to finding effective fighting methods, and resolutely and correctly apply the methods adopted. Party and political work has paid attention to the key objective, namely to fight to completely wipe out the enemy and to achieve high combat efficiency, without fighting at the expense of our force. Once correct fighting methods are formulated, party and political work must use these methods as the basis for clearly determining ideological requirements. For example, concerning a force to be used to encircle and to bring pressure to bear upon the enemy -- that is, a force to be the first to engage the enemy, to fight for a long time, and to confront the enemy face to face -- when we assign a task to this component we must clearly point out to it the ideological requirements it must fulfill, namely to fight the enemy courageously, to use deception to attract enemy forces, to gradually increase pressure on the enemy while fighting, to achieve the task of wiping out the enemy and to provide tactical support, and at the same time, to make every effort to mislead the enemy about our unit's combat plan.

When a unit has to make a deep thrust or a long trip lasting many days, we must build a high determination and must overcome difficulties in bringing the unit boldly, resourcefully, and secretly to its destination on schedule. We must exploit fully the secrecy and surprise factors and must, at the same time, launch daring attacks on the enemy, trying to carry out our tactical plan successfully. As for strike forces, we must build for them a spirit of constant offensive, making sure that they can fight resolutely, advance steadily, and strike constantly to break open the enemy's defense. We must secure firmly and coordinate satisfactorily our fire support and guard against the urge to balk at the enemy's firepower showered down from a high position as well as at the enemy's mines. Concentrated leadership must be given to those elements in charge of breaking open the enemy's defense, seizing a bridgehead, and making a deep thrust.

Each combat tactic creates different requirements for organizing combat formation and leadership force. In order to develop fully the effect of a combat tactic, we must not only be self-motivated and sensitive in ideological work but also timely in organizational work. We must cooperate with relevant organs in organizing an appropriate tactical formation, attach importance to the training and the assignment of cadres and party and youth union members to key positions, consolidate party organizations, and create a firm basis for relevant units to apply satisfactorily the combat tactic already chosen and to fulfill outstandingly their combat missions.

2. Grasp firmly the relationship between combat and unit building, carry out unit building based on combat requirements, and make sure that the more a unit engages in fighting, the more victories it will gain, and the stronger it will be.

During the 1984-85 dry season, the majority of the grass-roots Vietnamese Army volunteer units fighting on the northeastern Cambodian front satisfactorily accomplished their assigned missions. Some units previously regarded as weak because of their poor discipline and combat effectiveness made relatively good progress in combat. Others, after being shifted from combat to defense activities under extremely hard and arduous conditions or from defense to combat activities under very tough conditions, were still able to accomplish satisfactorily their assigned missions such as gaining control of the battlefield, capturing prisoners, and seizing weapons. All leadership organs as well as cadres and combatants have matured in combat. During the 1984-85 dry season, the party organizations of various units succeeded in recruiting 225 new party members and setting up more party chapters at the company level. This is the integrated outcome of many jobs and many fields of activities with unit-building tasks playing a very decisive role. Unit building and troop training are intended for combat and for fighting victoriously. We must train and cultivate troops in combat, trying to improve the general knowledge of units and their combative strength. This is a fundamental objective of the party-political task in combat and also a great lesson of experience learned by the units in question.

It is because the most important political task and also the basic duty of grass-roots combat units is to fight victoriously that they must maintain very close relations with one another in combat and unit building. But in practice, at certain units, there still exists the tendency to disassociate combat from unit building. They have failed to firmly grasp the requirement for using combat victories as orientations and objectives for unit building activities.

Party and political work at various units has quickly detected that devious tendency and promptly enabled all basic units to grasp firmly the motto: Build our forces for combat, build our forces in support of combat, and use victory in combat as the chief aim for building our forces. Political indoctrination, military training, and other tasks must be carried out with the aim of mustering strength and achieving the greatest victory in fighting. In building the party and youth union, we must also aim at improving all units' fighting strength and ensuring the fulfillment of all their combat duties. Party and political work must develop its effect to help ensure that training is close to combat duties and requirements. A unit must undergo training in accordance with the assignment given and the outlined combat plan.

By delving deeply into combat and training duties, party and political work has developed the sense of responsibility, dynamism, and creativity of cadres and combatants with good results. Some units operating deep in areas held by the enemy, upon arriving at their regrouping positions, have encouraged troops to find the time once a day to weave rattan baskets to carry all equipment for military operations on all types of terrain and under all weather conditions and to train both in day time and at night in accordance with combat formations. Cadres at various levels have accompanied their unit formations to inspect, detect, and correct every movement of their troops while cadres of military organs have stayed close to all units to help them discover and remedy difficulties before engaging in combat. Many units have been assigned to operate in areas with high mountains and cliffs. At times these units have been compelled to use hit-and-run tactics or to attack the enemy to carry out their plans. However, most of them have fulfilled their assignments satisfactorily.

In training and fighting, we must pay great attention to instilling a sense of observing discipline and executing combat orders. We must make our troops understand that observing discipline and executing their commanders' orders are matters belonging to the nature and tradition of our Army and factors that create the strength to successfully fulfill all assignments. [paragraph continues]

Along with enhancing the sense of voluntarily observing discipline, we must pay great attention to organizational work -- such as carefully dispatching signals and ensuring tidiness and safety in packing and carrying signal equipment -- to ensure secrecy during a military operation and before the fighting starts.

Party-political work must also be focused on instilling the sense of and enhancing the level of mastery over all weapons and equipment onhand. This is aimed at ensuring the maintenance, durability, and efficiency of weapons and equipment as well as preventing the waste of ammunition.

In training and building our forces, it is necessary to grasp firmly the central task -- that is, building the contingent of grass-roots cadres. This is because grass-roots cadres are those who directly apply the combat tactics and fighting methods that have been determined. This contingent of cadres includes commanding cadres from the squad level upward and political cadres at the grass-roots level. In building the contingent of commanding and leading cadres, we must pay attention to both quality and ability in accordance with the requirements of combat duties. We must foster cadres comprehensively in terms of fighting ability, command principles and experience, troop management, and combat disposition. This is aimed at making it possible for all grass-roots cadres to fulfill their assignments.

Building firm and strong basic units in all respects with a high fighting strength in general and training the contingent of grass-roots cadres in particular is not only a direct responsibility of the grass-roots level but also an equally heavy responsibility of all levels, especially the one directly above the grass roots. Over the past few years, we have always paid attention to building and training the contingent of grass-roots cadres. We have sent cadres who have matured in combat to various military-political and party schools for training to improve their technical and tactical standards; their ability to organize, command, and manage troops; and their understanding of the party's viewpoints and lines, the principles and techniques of party political work.... As a result, to help build basic units, each year we have been able to provide them with a fairly large number of commanding and leading cadres who have undergone basic training and have combat experience. This contingent of grass-roots cadres has played its role well, gradually helping cadres and party members of the basic units overcome their deficiencies in quality, standards, and capabilities. They have also created favorable conditions for consolidating the contingent of party and youth union members, and combatants politically, ideologically, and organizationally, thereby ensuring that the basic units satisfactorily fulfill all tasks entrusted to them.

In the combat conditions of the northeastern border of Cambodia -- a region with considerable difficulties and hardships and very far from any populated area -- if we want to ensure that our troops can fight continuously, that the more they fight the stronger they become, and that they achieve high combat efficiency, party-political work must also pay the utmost attention to the spiritual life of the soldiers and contribute to improving their material life. This is an objective that party-political work should not neglect. We must uphold the role of party organizations and the responsibility of commanders and cultivate the sense of the collective mastery of the masses of cadres and combatants in enhancing the spiritual and cultural life of troops; improving their material life; and caring for their food, hygiene and disease prevention activities, living quarters, and recreational facilities, thus enabling the soldiers to remain optimistic and healthy despite their hard life. We must motivate rear-service cadres and combatants to overcome difficulties to ensure soldiers sufficient food, clothing, and medical supplies in strict accordance with all policies and standards to enable their units to achieve victory. Rear-service cadres and combatants must not be corrupt and must not squander or pilfer from soldiers' rations.

3. We must constantly strengthen organizations, improve the quality of leadership, and increase the fighting strength of basic units.

In basic combat units, grass-roots party organizations are the leader and hard-core force of these units in all fields. Therefore, to ensure that these units are firm and strong and have high fighting strength, we must build pure, firm, and strong party bases to serve as the hard-core for building firm and strong units.

Building party bases in combat includes many tasks, but here we would like to deal only with some key issues concerning political, ideological, and organizational building.

First of all, we must devote ourselves to enhancing the standards of basic party organizations' leadership over the fulfillment of the basic combat units' political task, namely, to fight victoriously and build firm and strong basic units. Basic party organizations in combat units should concentrate on satisfactorily leading the fulfillment of their specific political tasks and delve deeply into resolving any issues that may arise in accordance with the party's line, viewpoints, and ideology in a fashion consistent with the real situation of the combat units. In the units entrusted with the task of attacking, encircling, and bringing pressure to bear on the enemy, basic party organizations should clearly determine that the leadership requirement on the troops' thinking is for them to fight continuously for a long period, struggle with the enemy, boldly and openly use their force to hit him, and exert increasing pressure during the course of fighting to achieve the dual purposes of forcing the enemy to expose his forces so that we can wipe them out and driving him into a corner so that we can deploy our strategic forces.

Battlefield realities have shown that the quality of the contingent of party members has a decisive effect on the quality of the contingent of cadres and the quality of party chapter leadership. For this reason the most important task in the building of basic party organizations is building the contingent of party members. This contingent must have a sufficient number of party members of high quality, capable of bringing into full play their vanguard and exemplary role in carrying out combat duties and all other activities of the grass-roots units. Requirements, objectives, and standards of party member training must be set on the basis of the specific combat duties of each unit in each battle and campaign. In the course of fighting, we must strictly manage party members, assign specific tasks to each, and use the results of the performance of their duties as a criterion for evaluating the quality of party members and setting the requirements they must fulfill.

In the course of fighting during the 1984-1985 dry season, many party chapters assigned party members a number of tasks which focused on the following requirements: Party members must have a firm grasp of their units' fighting methods and must apply them in an exemplary fashion in accordance with the party chapter leadership's requirements; they must firmly maintain their resolve under any circumstances; they must control the masses in difficult times; they must keep close contact with and help improve potential candidates for party membership....

After each battle, we must review and evaluate the true quality of each party member and point out to him the direction he must follow to raise his standards. We should refrain from stressing only weaknesses and shortcomings because such an approach could easily cause cadres and party members to lose self-confidence and to develop negativism. We must regularly carry out all party activity policies, draw all party members into party chapter activities in order to manage and train them, satisfactorily implement the criticism and self-criticism system, and regularly apply the policy of allowing the masses to criticize party members and cadres every month, every quarter, and after each battle.

Battlefield realities have confirmed an imperative requirement; that is, to fulfill the task of leading the building and fighting activities of basic combat units, each company must have a permanent, official party chapter; each platoon, a party cell; and each squad, gun crew, and combat vehicle, party members. This is a requirement which basic combat units as well as higher levels must persistently and regularly strive to fulfill.

Most basic unit cadres are party members. Therefore, to raise the quality of the contingent of party members, we must concentrate on improving the quality of the contingent of cadres. This is also a key factor in enhancing the leadership quality of basic party organizations, first of all the leadership quality of the contingent of key grass-roots cadres. We must implement cadre training and management policies in strict accordance with the requisitions of each echelon and must attach importance to improving both the quality and capabilities of cadres and enhancing their sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline. Along with education and training, we must correctly select and deploy the contingent of key cadres. Concrete plans must be adopted to assign and deploy cadres in each unit and each component to ensure that there will be enough good quality commanding cadres to take charge of continuous, protracted combat activities.

In conjunction with building party chapters and the contingent of party members, we should constantly strengthen the organizations and raise the leadership quality of basic party committees while seriously observing the principles governing party activities. In the conditions of a difficult and complex situation wherein a unit is cut off from upper-level leadership, the system of activity of party committees or their standing committees must be maintained even more firmly. Party committee meetings must really serve as a forum for the struggle to achieve unity of thought and action according to the party's line and viewpoint and the tasks entrusted by the upper echelons. These meetings must focus on main issues such as gaining a thorough understanding of one's tasks, correctly assessing the fighting quality of troops, devising concrete and practical measures to exert leadership in order to guide army units in successfully carrying out their duties, and contributing ideas to help commanders make correct decisions.

In order to improve leadership qualitatively, it is very important for the party committee concerned to grasp firmly the principle of democratic centralism. Every problem must be decided by the majority and handled by an assigned individual. It is necessary to vigorously develop individual responsibility, especially of those comrades holding key positions such as unit commanders, party committee secretaries, assistant unit commander in charge of political affairs, and political section chiefs. A unit commander must uphold the spirit of boldly taking responsibility for his decisions before his superiors and his party committee if he is to ensure success. During and after a combat mission, when shifting from one stage to another and when facing difficult situations, he must consult with his party Standing Committee and party committee echelons to find out leadership policies. This is to develop the role of party standing committees and party committee echelons as a truly firm prop for unit commanders when it comes to making a decision.

During recent combat activities, faced with difficult and complex situations, the party standing committees and the party chapter committees of various units did a good job in consulting with the collective on the questions of evaluating the situation and formulating leadership policies. This enabled the unit commanders concerned to make accurate decisions and helped to improve the leadership efficiency of relevant party organizations. When facing difficult and complex situations in combat, almost all comrade unit commanders have sought suggestions from relevant party committee secretaries and their assistants in charge of political affairs for dealing with these situations promptly and accurately.

Facts show that any unit with a good record in resolving the relationship between leadership and command and between the adequate development of individual responsibility and rights and the scrupulous enforcement of the principle of collective leadership can achieve a high degree of unity and singlemindedness and can carry out all its activities smoothly. Even in the most difficult and complex situations, such a unit can fulfill its assigned missions satisfactorily because the more it fights, the stronger it will become.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES COPENHAGEN PEACE CONGRESS

OW141549 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 14 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent warm greetings to the World Congress for the International Year of Peace.

His congratulatory message says:

"The present strained situation in the world result from the intensified nuclear arms race carried out both on the earth and in the outer space by U.S. imperialism and other warlike forces aimed at pushing humankind to a nuclear holocaust as never seen before. However, deeply confident in the strength of solidarity for peace and life, the world people have taken part in a worldwide peace movement. They have become ever more conscious of the importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world, and given them warm support.

"Your congress which is taking place in Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, a typical place for the buoyant struggle of the people for peace, will surely make effective contributions to the victory of the common struggle for peace against nuclear war, and for the peaceful life of all nations and human civilization.

"We hope that your congress, in the immediate future, will contribute to urging other countries to follow the Soviet Union's example in halting all nuclear explosions to create favourable conditions for agreements on complete abolition of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons aimed at building a peaceful world free from war, an ideal world of all nations.

"Once victim of wars and destruction by aggressive forces for one-third of a century, the Vietnamese people have clearly understood the value of peace and are striving for peace, stability, security and cooperation among nations in Southeast Asia as well as other nations in the Asian-Pacific region."

In conclusion, the message wishes the World Congress for the International Year of Peace brilliant success.

PHILIPPINE PAPER CARRIES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK150851 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 13 Oct 86 pp 9-13

[Passages within slantlines published in italics, unnumbered articles as published]

[Text]

Preamble

"We, the sovereign Filipino People, imploring the aid of /God Almighty,/ in order to build a just and humane society and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of /independence/ and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of /freedom, truth, justice, equality, peace, fraternity, and love,/ do ordain and promulgate this Constitution."

Article I

The National Territory

Section 1. The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial, and aerial domains, including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas. The waters around, between and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.

Article II

Citizenship

Section 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

- (1) Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution;
- (2) Those whose fathers or mothers are citizens of the Philippines;
- (3) Those born before January 17, 1973 of Filipino mothers, who /elect Philippine citizenship/ upon reaching the age of majority; and
- (4) Those who are naturalized, in accordance with law.

Sec. 2. Citizens of the Philippines who marry aliens shall retain /their citizenship,/ unless by their act or omission they are deemed, under the law, to have renounced it.

Sec. 3. Philippines citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 4. Natural-born citizens are those who are citizens of the Philippines from birth without /having/ to perform any act to acquire or perfect their Philippine citizenship. Those who elect Philippine citizenship in accordance with Section 1, Paragraph 3 /hereof/ shall be deemed natural-born citizens.

Sec. 5. Dual allegiance of citizens is inimical to the national interest and shall be dealt with by law.

Article...

Suffrage

Section 1. Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for at least one year and in the place wherein they propose to vote for at least six months /immediately/ preceding the election.

No literacy, property or other substantive requirement shall be /imposed/ on the exercise of suffrage.

The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secrecy and sanctity of the vote as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad.

/It shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterates to vote without the assistance of another person. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under existing laws and such rules as the Commission on Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot./

Article...

Bill of Rights

Section 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

SEc. 3. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures of whatever nature and for any purpose shall be inviolable, and no search warrant or warrant of arrest shall issue except upon probable cause to be determined personally by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 4. (1) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court, or when public safety or order require otherwise as prescribed by law.

(2) Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding.

Sec. 5. The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired except upon lawful order of the court. Neither shall the right of travel be impaired except in the interest of national security, public safety, or public health, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. The right of the people to information on matters of public concern shall be recognized. Access to official records, and to documents and papers pertaining to official acts, transactions, or decisions, as well as to government research data used as basis for policy development, shall be afforded the citizen, subject to such limitations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The right of the people, including those employed in the public and private sectors, to form associations, unions, or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

Sec. 8. No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

Sec. 9. No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, of expression, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances.

Sec. 10. No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

Sec. 11. No /ex post facto/ law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.

Sec. 13. No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 14. The privilege of the /writ of habeas corpus/ shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion when the public safety requires it.

Sec. 15. All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before all judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative bodies.

Sec. 16. All persons, except those charged with offenses punishable by /reclusion perpetua/ when evidence of guilt is strong, shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, or be released on recognizance as may be provided by law. The right to bail shall not be impaired even when the privilege of the /writ of habeas corpus/ is suspended. Excessive bail shall not be required.

Sec. 17. (1) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law nor shall any person be detained merely by reason of his political beliefs and aspirations.

(2) In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence in his behalf. However, after arraignment, trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to appear is unjustifiable.

Sec. 18. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Sec. 19. (1) Any person under investigation for the commission of an offense shall have the right to be informed of his right to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel preferably of his own choice. If the person cannot afford the services of counsel, he must be provided with one. These rights cannot be waived except in writing and in the presence of counsel.

(2) No torture, force, violence, threat, /intimidation/ or any other means which violates the free will shall be used against him. Secret detention places, solitary, /incommunicado,/ or other similar forms of detention are prohibited.

(3) The law shall provide for penal and civil sanctions for violations of this section as well as compensation and rehabilitation of victims of tortures or similar practices, and of their families.

(4) Any confession or admission obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible in evidence against him.

Sec. 20. (1) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment, inflicted. Neither shall the death penalty be imposed, unless for compelling reasons involving heinous crimes Congress hereafter provides for it. Death penalty already imposed shall be reduced to /reclusion perpetua./

(2) Physical and psychological or degrading punishment against any prisoner or detainee or the use of substandard or inadequate penal facilities under subhuman conditions shall be dealt with by law.

Sec. 21. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

Sec. 22. Free access to the courts and quasi-judicial bodies and adequate legal assistance shan't be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

Article...

The Judiciary

Section 1. The judicial power will be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law.

Judicial power includes the duty of the courts of justice to settle actual controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable, and to determine whether or not there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or excess of jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the government.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction over cases enumerated in Section 7 hereof.

No law shall be passed reorganizing the judiciary when it undermines security of tenure.

Sec. 3. (1) The supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices. It may sit /en banc/ or in two divisions. /Any/ vacancy shall be filled within ninety days from the occurrence thereof.

(2) All cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty, international or executive agreement, or law shall be heard and decided by the Supreme Court /en banc/ and no treaty, international or executive agreement, or law may be declared unconstitutional without the concurrence of a majority plus one of the /Members./ The same number of votes shall be required for the imposition of /a penalty higher than reclusion perpetua./

(3) All other cases including those involving the constitutionality, application or operation of presidential decrees, proclamations, orders, instructions, ordinances, and other regulations which under the Rules of Court are required to be heard /en banc/ shall be decided with the concurrence of a majority of the /Members/ who actually participated when the case was submitted for decision.

(4) Cases heard by a division shall be decided with the concurrence of a majority of the Members who actually participated when the case was submitted for decision but if such required number is not obtained, the case shall be decided /en banc./ No doctrine or principle of law laid down by the court in a decision rendered /en banc/ or in division may be modified or reversed except by the /Court/ sitting /en banc./

Sec. 4 (1) No person shall be appointed /Member/ of the Supreme Court or any lower collegiate court unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines. A /Member/ of the Supreme Court must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for fifteen years or more a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

(2) The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of lower courts, but no person may be appointed judge thereof unless he is a citizen of the Philippines and a member of the Philippine Bar.

(3) A Member of the judiciary must be a person of proven competence, integrity, probity and independence.

Sec. 5. The Members of the Supreme Court and judges of lower courts shall be appointed by the President from a list of at least three nominees prepared by a Judicial and Bar Council for every vacancy. Such appointments need no confirmation.

For the lower courts, the President shall issue the appointments within ninety days from the submission of the list.

Sec. 6. (1) A Judicial and Bar Council is hereby created under the supervision of the Supreme Court composed of the Chief Justice as /ex-officio/ Chairman, the Minister of Justice and a representative of the Congress as /ex-officio/ members, a representative of the integrated bar, a professor of law, a retired member of the Supreme Court, and a representative of the private sector.

(2) The regular members of the /Council/ shall be appointed by the President for a term of four years with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. Of the /Members/ first appointed, the representative of the integrated bar shall serve for four years, the professor of law for three years, the retired justice for two years, and the representative of the private sector for one year.

(3) The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be the Secretary /ex-officio/ of the Council and shall keep a record of its proceedings./

(4) The regular /Members/ of the Council shall receive such emoluments as may be determined by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall provide in its annual budget the appropriations for the Council.

(5) The Council shall have the principal function of recommending appointees to the judiciary. It may exercise such other functions and duties as the Supreme Court may assign to it.

Sec. 7. The Supreme Court shall have the following powers:

(1) Exercise original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and over petitions for /certiorari,/ prohibition, /mandamus, quo warranto/ and /habeas corpus./

(2) Review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal or /certiorari,/ as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of lower courts in:

(a) All cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty, international or executive agreement, law, presidential decree, proclamation, order, instruction, ordinance, or regulation is in question.

(b) All cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto.

(c) All cases in which the jurisdiction of any lower court is in issue.

(d) All criminal cases in which the penalty imposed is /reclusion perpetua or higher./

(e) All cases in which only an error or question of law is involved.

(3) Assign temporarily judges of lower courts to other stations as public interest may require. Such temporary assignment shall not /exceed/ six months without the consent of the judge concerned.

(4) Order a change of venue or place of trial to avoid a miscarriage of justice.

(5) Promulgate rules concerning the protection and enforcement of constitutional rights, pleading, practice, and procedure in all courts, the admission to the practice of law, the integrated bar, and legal assistance to the underprivileged. Such rules shall provide a simplified and inexpensive procedure for the speedy disposition of cases, shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade, and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. Rules of /procedure/ of special courts and quasi-judicial bodies shall remain effective unless disapproved by the Supreme Court.

(6) Appoint all officials and employees of the /judiciary/ in accordance with the Civil Service Law.

Sec. 8. The members of the Supreme Court and of other courts established by law shall not be designated to any agency performing quasijudicial or administrative functions.

Sec. 9. The Supreme Court shall have administrative supervision over all courts and the personnel thereof.

Sec. 10. The members of the Supreme Court and Judges of lower courts shall hold office during good behavior until they reach the age of seventy years or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. The Supreme Court /en banc/ shall have the power to discipline judges of lower courts, or order their dismissal by the vote of a majority plus one of the Members who actually participated when the matter was submitted for resolution.

Sec. 11. The conclusion of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision /en banc/ or in division shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Member for the writing of the opinion of the court. A certification to this effect signed by the Chief Justice shall be issued and a copy thereof attached to the record of the case and served upon the parties. Any Member dissenting or abstaining from a decision must state the reason for his dissent or absention. The same requirements shall be observed by all lower collegiate courts.

Sec. 12. No decision shall be rendered by any court without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

No petition for review or motion for reconsideration of a decision of the court shall be refused due course or denied without stating the legal basis thereof.

Sec. 13. The salary of the Chief justice and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and of judges of lower courts shall be fixed by law. During their continuance in office, their salary shall not be decreased. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chief Justice shall receive an annual salary...and each Associate Justice...pesos.

Sec. 14. (1) All cases or matters filed after the effectivity of this Constitution must be decided or resolved within twenty-four months from date of submission for the Supreme Court, and unless reduced by the Supreme Court, twelve months for all lower collegiate courts, and three months for all other lower courts.

(2) A case or matter shall be deemed submitted for decision or resolution upon the filing of the last pleading, brief, or memorandum required by the /rules of Court/ or by the court itself.

(3) Upon the expiration of the corresponding period, a certification to this effect signed by the Chief Justice or the presiding judge shall forthwith be issued and a copy thereof attached to the record of the case or matter, and served upon the parties.

Sec. 15. The Judiciary shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. Appropriations for the /judiciary/ may not be reduced by the legislature below the amount appropriated for the previous year and, after approval, shall be automatically and regularly released.

Sec. 16. The Supreme Court shall, within thirty days from the opening of each regular session of the Congress, submit to the President and the Congress an annual report on the operations and activities of the /judiciary./

Article...

Executive Department

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in /the/ President of the Philippines.

Sec. 2. No person may be elected President unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a registered voter, able to read and write, at least forty years of age on the day of the election, and a /resident/ of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding such election.

Sec. 3 There shall be a Vice-President who shall have the same qualifications and terms of office and be elected with and in the same manner as the President. The Vice-President may be removed from office in the manner as the President.

The Vice-President may be appointed a member of the cabinet. Such appointment requires no confirmation.

Sec. 4. The President shall be elected by direct vote of the people for a term of six years which shall begin at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following the day of the election and shall end at noon of the same date six years thereafter. The President shall not be eligible for any reelection. /No person who has succeeded as President and has served as such for more than four years shall be qualified for election to the same office at any time./

No Vice-President shall serve for more than two successive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service for the full term of which he was elected.

/The returns of every election for President and Vice-President,/ duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the Congress, directed to the President of the Senate. Upon receipt of the certificates of canvass, the president of the Senate shall, not later than thirty days after the day of the election, open all the certificates in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint public session, and /the Congress/ upon determinatin of the authenticity and due execution thereof in the manner provided by law, canvass the votes.

The person having the highest number of votes shall be proclaimed elected, but in case two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes, one of them shall forthwith be chosen by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Congress.

The congress shall promulgate its rule for the canvassing of the certificates.

The Supreme Court, sitting /en banc/ shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, /returns/ and qualifications of the President or Vice-President, and may promulgate its rules for the purpose.

Sec. 5. Before they enter on the execution of their office, the President, the Vice-President, or the Acting President shall take the following oath or affirmation.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President (or Vice-President or Acting President) of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God."

(In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.)

Sec. 6. The President shall have an official residence. The salaries of the President and Vice-President shall be determined by law and shall not be decreased /during their tenure./ No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of the incumbent during which such increase was approved. They shall not receive during their tenure any other emolument from the government or other source.

Sec. 7. The President-elect and the Vice-President-elect shall assume office at the beginning of their terms.

If the President-elect fails to qualify, the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until the President-elect shall have qualified.

If a President shall not have been chosen, the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have been chosen and qualified.

If at the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died or shall have become permanently disabled, the Vice-President-elect shall become President.

Where no President and Vice-President shall have been chosen or shall have qualified, or where both shall have died or become permanently disabled, the /President of the Senate or,/ in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President until a President or a Vice-President shall have been chosen and qualified.

The Congress shall by law provide for the manner in which one who is to act as President shall be selected until a President or a Vice-President shall have qualified, in case of death, permanent disability, or inability of the officials mentioned in the next receding [as published] paragraph.

Sec. 8. In case of death, permanent disability, removal from office, or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall become the President to serve the unexpired term. In case of death, permanent disability, removal from office, or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, /The President of the Senate, or,/ in case of his inability, the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall then act as President until the President or Vice-President shall have been elected and qualified.

The Congress shall by law provide /who shall serve as President in case of death, permanent disability, or resignation of the Acting President. He shall serve until the President or the Vice-President shall have been elected and qualified, and be subject to the same restrictions of powers and disqualifications as the Acting President./

Sec. 9. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President during the term for which he was elected, the President shall nominate a Vice-President from among the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who shall assume office upon confirmation by a majority vote of all the Members of both Houses of Congress voting separately.

Sec. 10. The Congress shall, at ten o'clock in the morning of the third day after the vacancy in the offices of the President and Vice-President occurs, convene in accordance with its rule without need of a call and within seven days enact a law calling for a special election to elect a President and a Vice-President to be held not earlier than forty-five days nor later than sixty days from the time of such call. The bill calling such special election shall be deemed certified under paragraph 2, Section 27, Article VIII of this Constitution and shall become law upon its approval on third reading by the Congress. Appropriations for special election shall be charged against any current appropriations and shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph 4, Section 26, Article VIII of this Constitution. The convening of the Congress cannot be suspended nor the special election postponed. No special election shall be called if the vacancy occurs within eighteen months before the date of the next presidential election.

Sec. 11. /Whenever the President transmits to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

/Whenever a majority of all the Members of the Cabinet transmit to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

/Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall reassume the powers and duties of his office. Meanwhile, should a majority of all the Members of the Cabinet transmit within five days to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Congress shall decide the issue. For that purpose, the Congress shall convene if it is not in session, within forty-eight hours, in accordance with its rules and without need of call./

If the Congress, within the [as published] days after receipt of the /last/ written declaration, or, if not in session, within twelve days after it is required to assemble, determines by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, voting separately, that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue exercising the powers and duties of his office.

Sec. 12. In case of serious illness of the President, the public shall be informed of the state of his health. The /Members of the Cabinet/ in charge of national security and foreign relations and the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, shall not be denied access to the President /during such illness./

Sec. 13. The President, Vice-President, /the Members of the Cabinet,/ and their deputies or assistants shall not, /unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, hold any other offices or employment during their tenure. They shall, [as published], during said tenure, directly or indirectly practice any other profession, participate in any business, or be financially interested in any contract with, or in any franchise, or special privilege granted by the government or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. They shall strictly avoid conflict of interest in the conduct of their office./

The spouse and relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil degree of the President shall not during his tenure be appointed as members of the constitutional commissions, or the Office of the Ombudsman, or as /secretaries, under secretaries,/ chairmen or heads of bureaus or offices, including government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries.

Sec. 14. Appointments extended by an Acting President shall remain effective, unless revoked by the elected President within ninety days from his assumption or reassumption of office.

Sec. 15. /Two months immediately before the next presidential election and up to the end of his term, a President or Acting President shall not make appointments, except temporary appointments to executive positions when continued vacancies therein would prejudice public service or endanger public safety./

Sec. 16. The President shall nominate and, with the consent of a Commission on Appointments, appoint the heads of the executive departments, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, or officers of the armed forces from the rank of colonel or naval captain, and other officers whose appointments are vested in him in this Constitution. He shall also appoint all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint. The Congress may by law vest the appointment of other officers lower in rank in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments, agencies, commissions or boards.

The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, whether voluntary or compulsory, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

Sec. 17. The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, and offices. /He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed./

Sec. 18. The President shall be the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the Philippines and whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion or rebellion. In case of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, he may, for a period not exceeding sixty days, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law. Within forty-eight hours from the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ of /habeas corpus,/ the President shall submit a report in person or in writing to the Congress. The Congress, voting jointly, by a vote of at least a majority of all its members in regular or special session, may revoke such proclamation or suspension, which revocation shall not be set aside by the President. Upon the initiative of the President, /the/ Congress may in the same manner extend such proclamation or suspension for a period to be determined by /the/ Congress if the invasion or rebellion shall persist and public safety requires it.

The Congress, if not in session, shall, within twenty-four hours, following such proclamation or suspension, convene in accordance with its rules without need of a call.

The Supreme Court may review, in an appropriate proceeding filed by any citizen, the sufficiency of the factual basis of the proclamation of martial law or the suspension of the privilege of the writ or the extension thereof and must promulgate its decision on the same within thirty days from its filing.

A state of martial law does not suspend the operation of the Constitution, nor supplant the functioning of the civil courts or legislative assemblies, nor authorize the conferment of jurisdiction on military courts and agencies over civilians where civil courts are able to function, nor automatically suspend the privilege of the writ.

The suspension of the privilege of the writ shall apply only to persons judicially charged for rebellion or offenses inherent in or directly connected with invasion.

During the suspension of the privileges of the writ, any person thus arrested or detained shall be judicially charged within three days, otherwise he shall be released.

Sec. 19. Except in cases of impeachment, or as otherwise provided in the Constitution, the President may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction by final judgment.

He shall also have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Congress.

Sec. 20. The President may contract or guarantee foreign loans on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines with the prior concurrence of the Monetary Board, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by law. The Monetary Board, shall, within thirty days from the end of every quarter of the calendar year, submit to the Congress a complete report of its decisions on applications for loans to be contracted or guaranteed by the Government or government-owned and controlled corporations which could have the effect of increasing the foreign debt, and containing other matters as may be provided by law.

Sec. 21. No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two-thirds of all the members of the Senate.

Sec. 22. The President shall submit /to Congress/ within thirty days /from the opening of every regular session, as the basis of the general appropriations bill, a budget of expenditures, and sources of financing, including receipts from existing and proposed revenue measures./

Sec. 23. The President shall address the Congress at the opening of its regular session. He may also appear before it at any other time.

Article...

Legislative Department

Section 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in /the/ Congress of the Philippines which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, except to the extent reserved to the people by the provision on initiative and referendum.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be elected at large by the qualified votes of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.

Sec 3. The term of office of the Senators shall be six years and shall commence, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.

No Senator shall service for more than two consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, and, on the day of the election, is at least thirty-five years of age, able to read and write, a registered voter, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately preceding the day of the election.

Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than two hundred and fifty members who shall be elected from legislative districts apportioned among the provinces and cities in accordance with the number of their respective inhabitants, and on the basis of a uniform and progressive ratio, and those who, as provided by law, shall be elected through a party-list system of registered national, regional and sectoral parties or organizations. The party-list representative shall constitute twenty percent of the total membership of the House of Representatives. For three consecutive terms after the ratification of this Constitution, twenty-five of the seats allocated to party-list representatives shall be filled, as provided by law, by selection or election from the labor, peasant, urban poor, indigenous cultural communities, women, youth and such other sectors as may be provided by law, except the religious sector.

Each legislative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous, compact and adjacent territory. Each city with a population of at least two hundred thousand or each province, shall have at least one representative.

Within the three years following the return of every census, the Congress shall make a reappointment of legislative districts based on the standards provide in this section.

Sec. 6. The Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of three years which shall begin, unless otherwise provided by law, at noon on the thirtieth day of June next following their election.

No member of the House Representatives shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless he is a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, on the day of the election, is at least twenty-five years of age, able to read and write, and except the party-list representatives, a registered voter in the district in which he shall be elected, and a resident thereof for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the day of the election.

Sec. 8. Unless otherwise provided by law, the regular election of the Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall be held on the second Monday of May.

Sec. 9. In case of vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed by law, but the Senator or Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

Sec. 10. The Congress shall convene once every year on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session, unless a different date is fixed by law, and shall continue to be in session for such number of days as it may determine until thirty days before the opening of its next regular session, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. /The President/ may call a special senate session at any time.

Sec. 11. (1) The Senate shall elect its president and the House of Representatives its Speaker, by a majority vote of all its respective Members.

Each /House/ shall choose such other officers as it may deem necessary.

(2) A majority of each /House/ shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller member [as published] may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner, and under such penalties, as such /House/ may provide.

(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, suspend or expel a Member. /A penalty of suspension when imposed/ shall not exceed sixty days.

(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in its judgment, affect national security; and the /yeas/ and /nays/ on any questions shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present be entered in the Journal.

(5) Neither House during the sessions of the congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, not to any place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 12. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election /returns/ and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen on the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and the parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented therein. The senior justice in the Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.

Sec. 13. There shall be a Commission on Appointments consisting of the President of the Senate, as /ex-officio/ Chairman, twelve Senators and twelve Members of the House of Representatives, elected by each House on the basis of proportional representation from the political parties and parties or organizations registered under the party-list system represented therein. The Chairman of the Commission shall not vote, except in the case of a tie. The Commission shall act on all appointments submitted to it within thirty session days of Congress from their submission. The Commission shall rule by a majority vote of all the Members.

Sec. 14. The Electoral Tribunal and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and House of Representatives shall have been organized with the election of the President and the Speaker. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of /all its Members,/ to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.

Sec. 15. The salaries of Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall be determined by law. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives approving such increase.

Sec. 16. The records and books of accounts of /the/ Congress shall be preserved and be open to the public in accordance with law, and such books shall be audited by the Commission on Audit which shall publish annually an itemized list of amounts paid to and expenses incurred for each Member.

Sec. 17. A Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest while the congress is in session. No Member shall be questioned nor be held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Congress or in any committee thereof.

Sec. 18. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries, during his term without forfeiting his seat. Neither shall he be appointed to any office which may have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 19. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may personally appear as counsel before any court of justice or before the Electoral Tribunals, as quasi-judicial and other administrative bodies. Neither shall he, directly or indirectly, be interested financially in any contract with, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the government, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation, /or its subsidiary/ during his term of office. He shall not intervene in any matter before any office of the government for his pecuniary benefit or where he may be called upon to act on account of his office.

Sec. 20. All Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall, upon assumption of office, make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests. They shall notify the House concerned of a potential conflict of interest that may arise from the filing of a proposed legislation of which /they are authors./

Sec. 21. The heads of departments may upon their own initiative with the consent of the President, upon the request of either House, as the rules of each House shall provide, appear before and be heard by such House on any matters pertaining to their departments. Written questions shall be submitted to the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives at least three days before his scheduled appearance. Interpellations shall not be limited to written questions, but may cover matters related thereto. When the security of the State or the public interest so requires and the President so states in writing, the appearance shall be conducted in executive session.

Sec. 22. The Senate or the House of Representatives or any of its respective committees may conduct inquiries in aid of legislation in accordance with its duly published rules of procedure. The rights of persons appearing in or affected by such inquiries shall be respected.

Sec. 23. No law shall be passed increasing the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as provided in this Constitution without its advice and concurrence.

Sec. 24. (1) The Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses in joint session assembled, voting separately, shall have the sole power to declare the existence of a state of war.

(2) In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to exercise powers necessary and proper to carry out a declared national policy. Unless sooner withdrawn by resolution of the Congress, such power shall cease upon the next adjournment thereof.

Sec. 25. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

Sec. 26. (1) /The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the budget. The form, content, and manner of preparation of the budget shall be prescribed by law./

(2) /No provision or/ enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriations bill unless it relates specifically to some particular /appropriation/ therein. Any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to the appropriation to which it relates.

(3) The procedure in approving appropriations for the Congress shall strictly follow the procedure for approving appropriations for other departments and agencies.

(4) A special appropriation bill shall specify the purpose for which it is intended, and shall be supported by funds actually available as certified by the National Treasurer, or to be raised by a corresponding revenue proposal therein.

(5) No law shall be passed authorizing any transfer of appropriations; however, the President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the heads of Constitutional Commissions may by law be authorized to augment any item in the general appropriations law for their respective offices from savings in other items of their respective appropriations.

(6) Discretionary funds appropriated for particular officials shall be disbursed only for public purposes to be supported by appropriate vouchers and subject to such guidelines as may be prescribed by law.

(7) If, by end of any fiscal year, the Congress shall have failed to pass the general appropriations bill for the ensuing fiscal year, the general appropriations law for the preceding fiscal year shall be deemed re-enacted and shall remain in force and effect until the general appropriations bill is passed by the Congress.

Sec. 27. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall embrace only one subject which shall be expressed in the title thereon.

(2) No bill passed by either House shall become a law unless it has passed three readings on separate days, and printed copies thereof in its final form have been distributed to its Members three days before its passage, except when the President certifies to the necessity of its immediate enactment to meet a public calamity or emergency. Upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereto shall be allowed, and the vote thereon shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the /yeas/ and /nays/ entered in the Journal.

Sec. 28 (1) Every bill passed by /the/ Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; otherwise he shall veto it and return the same with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large in its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the Members of that House, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by /yeas/ or /nays/ and the names of the Members voting for or against shall be entered in its Journal. The President shall communicate his veto of any bill to the House where it originated within thirty days after the date of receipt thereof; otherwise it shall become a law as if he had signed it.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items in an appropriation, revenue, or tariff bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object.

Sec. 29. (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform and equitable. The Congress shall evolve a progressive system of taxation.

(2) The Congress may by law authorize the President to fix within specified limits, and subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, tariff rates, import and export quotas, tonnage and wharfage dues, and other duties or imposts, within the framework of the national development program of the government.

(3) Charitable institutions, churches and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, mosques, non-profit cemeteries, and all lands, buildings, and /improvements/ actually, directly, and exclusively used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(4) No law granting any tax exemption shall be passed without the concurrence of a majority of all the Members of Congress.

Sec. 30. (1) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(2) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, paid, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion or for the use of, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher, or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces, or to any penal institution, or government orphanage or leprosarium.

(3) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.

Sec. 31. No law granting a title of royalty or nobility shall be enacted.

Sec. 32. The Congress shall, as early as possible, provide for a system of initiative and referendum, and the exceptions therefrom, whereby the people can directly propose and enact laws or approve or reject any act or law or part thereof passed by the Congress or local legislative body after the registration of a petition therefore signed by at least ten percent of the total number of registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three percent of the registered voters thereof.

Article ...

Local Government

General Provisions

Section 1. The territorial and political subdivisions of the Republic of the Philippines are the provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays. There shall be autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. The territorial and political subdivisions shall enjoy local autonomy.

Sec. 3. The Congress shall enact a local government code which shall provide for a more responsive and accountable local government structure instituted through a system of decentralization with effective mechanism of recall, initiative and referendum, allocate among the different local government units their powers, responsibilities and resources, and provide for the qualifications, election, appointment and removal, term, salaries, powers and functions, and duties of local officials, and all other matters relating to the organization and operation of the local units.

Sec. 4. No province, city, municipality, or barangay may be created, divided, merged, abolished, or its boundary substantially altered, except in accordance with the criteria established in the local government code and subject to approval by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite in the political units directly affected.

Sec. 5. Cities that are highly urbanized as determined by law, and component cities whose charters prohibit their voters from voting for provincial elective officials, shall be independent of the province. /The voters of component cities within a province, whose charters contain no such prohibition, shall not be deprived of their right to vote for elective provincial officials./

Sec. 6. Legislative bodies of local governments shall have sectoral representation as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The term of office of elective local officials except barangay officials, which shall be determined by law, shall be three years and no such official shall serve for more than three consecutive terms. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of his service for the full term for which he was elected.

Sec. 8. The President of the Philippines shall exercise general supervision over local governments. Provinces with respect to component cities and municipalities, and cities and municipalities with respect to component barangays shall ensure that the acts of their component units are within the scope of their prescribed powers and functions.

Sec. 9. The Congress may by law create special metropolitan political subdivisions, subject to a plebiscite as set forth in Section 4 thereof. The component cities and municipalities shall retain their basic autonomy and shall be entitled to their own local executives and legislative assemblies. The jurisdiction of the metropolitan authority that will thereby be created shall be limited to basic services requiring coordination.

Sec. 10. Local government units may group themselves, consolidate or coordinate their efforts, services, and resources for purposes commonly beneficial to them in accordance with law.

Sec. 11. The president shall provide for regional development councils or other similar bodies composed of local government officials and heads of ministries and other government offices and representative from non-governmental organizations within the regions the autonomy of the units therein and to accelerate the economic and social growth and development of the units in the region.

Sec. 12. Each local government unit shall have the power to create its own sources of revenues and to levy taxes, fees, and charges subject to such guidelines and limitations as /the/ Congress may provide, consistent with the basic policy of local autonomy. Such taxes, fees, and charges shall accrue exclusively to the local governments.

Sec. 13. Local government units shall have a just share, as determined by law, in the national taxes which shall be automatically released to them.

Sec. 14. Local governments shall be entitled to an equitable share in the proceeds of the utilization and development of the national wealth within their respective areas, in the manner provided by law, including sharing /the same/ with the inhabitants by way of direct benefits.

Autonomous Regions

Sec. 15. There shall be created autonomous regions for Muslim Mindanao and for the Cordilleras consisting of provinces, /cities,/ and municipalities, and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures, and other relevant characteristics within the framework of this Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines.

Sec. 16. The congress shall enact an organic act for each autonomous region with the assistance and participation of the regional consultative commission composed of representatives appointed by the President from a list of nominees from multi-electoral bodies. The organic act shall define the basic structure of government for the region consisting of the executive department and legislative assembly both of which shall be elective and representative of the constituent political units. The organic acts shall likewise provide for special courts with personal, family, and property law jurisdiction consistent with the provisions of this Constitution and national laws.

The creation of the autonomous region shall be effective when approved by majority of the votes cast by the constituent units in a plebiscite called for the purpose, provided that only provinces, cities, and geographic areas voting favorably in such plebiscite shall be included in the autonomous region.

Sec. 17. The President shall exercise general supervision over autonomous regions to ensure that laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 18. Within its territorial jurisdiction and subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national laws, the organic act of autonomous regions shall provide for legislative powers over:

- 1) Administrative organizations;
- 2) Creation of sources of revenues;
- 3) Ancestral domain and natural resources;
- 4) Personal, family, and property relations;
- 5) Regional urban and rural planning development;
- 6) Economic, social, and tourism development;
- 7) Education policies;
- 8) Preservation and development of the cultural heritage; and
- 9) Such other matters as may be authorized by law for the promotion of the general welfare of the people of the region.

Sec. 19. The preservation of peace and order within the regions shall be the responsibility of the local police agencies which shall be organized, maintained, supervised, and utilized in accordance with applicable laws. The defense and security of the regions shall be the responsibility of the National Government.

Sec. 20. All powers, functions, and responsibilities not granted by this Constitution or by law to the autonomous regions shall be vested in the National Government.

Sec. 21. The first Congress elected under this Constitution shall, within 18 months from the time of organization of both /Houses/ pass the organic acts for the autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and the Cordilleras.

Article XII

The Constitutional Commissions

A. Common Provisions

Section 1. The Constitutional Commissions, /which shall be independent,/ shall be the Civil Service Commission, the Commission Elections, and the Commission on Audit.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the Chairman and each of the Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of and, respectively, which shall not be decreased during their tenure.

Sec. 3. No Member of a Constitutional Commission shall, during his tenure, hold any other office or employment. /Neither shall he/ engage in the practice of any profession or in the active management or control of any business which in any way may be affected by the functions of his office, /nor shall he/ be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with, or in any franchise or privilege granted by the government, any of its subdivisions, /agencies/ or instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries.

Sec. 4. The Commissions shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. The approved annual appropriates for the Commissions shall be automatically and regularly released.

Sec. 5. Each Commission shall decide by a majority vote of all its Members any case or matter brought before it within 60 days from the date of its submission for decision or resolution. A case or matter is deemed submitted for decision or resolution upon the filing of the last pleading, brief, or memorandum, required by the rules of the Commission or by the Commission itself. Unless otherwise provided by this Constitution or by law, any decision, order, or ruling of each Commission may be brought to the Supreme Court on /certiorari/ by the aggrieved party within 30 days from receipt of a copy thereof.

Sec. 6. Each Commission /en banc/ may promulgate its own rules concerning pleadings and practice before it or before any of its offices. Such rules however shall not diminish, /increase,/ or modify substantive rights.

Sec. 7. Each Commission shall perform such other functions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 8. The Constitutional Commissions shall appoint their officials and employees in accordance with law.

B. The Civil Service Commission

Section 1. (1) The Civil Service embraces all branches, subdivisions, /instrumentalities,/ and agencies of the Government, including government-owned or controlled corporations with original charters.

(2) Appointments in the Civil Service shall be made only according to merit and fitness to be determined, as far as /practicable,/ and except to /offices/ which are policy-determining, primarily /confidential,/ or highly technical, by competitive examination.

(3) No officer or employee of the Civil Service shall be removed or suspended except for cause provided by law.

(4) No officer or employee in the Civil Service shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any electioneering or partisan political campaign.

(5) Temporary employees of the government shall be given such protection as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. (1) The Civil Service shall be administered by /the/ Civil Service Commission composed of a Chairman and two Commissioners who shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least 35 years of age, with proven capacity for public administration, and must not have been candidate for any elective position in the election immediately preceding their appointment.

(2) The Chairman and the Commissioners shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointed, the Chairman shall hold office for seven years, a Commissioner for five years and another Commissioner for three years, without reappointment. Appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired term of the predecessor. In no case shall any Member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity.

Sec. 3. The Civil Service Commission, as the central personnel agency of the Government, shall establish a career service and adopt measures to promote morale, efficiency, integrity, responsiveness, progressiveness, and courtesy in the civil service. It shall strengthen the merit and rewards system, integrate all human resources development programs for all levels and ranks, and institutionalize a management climate conducive to public accountability. It shall submit to the President and the Congress an annual report on its personnel programs.

Sec. 4. No elective official shall be eligible for appointment or designation in any capacity to any public office or position during his tenure.

Sec. 5. No candidate who has lost in any election shall, within one year after such election, be appointed to any office in the Government, or any government-owned or controlled corporation or in any of /their/ subsidiaries.

Sec. 6. No member of the Armed Forces in the active service shall, at any time, be appointed or designated in any capacity to a civilian position in the Government including government-owned or controlled corporations /or any of their subsidiaries./

Sec. 7. No elective or appointive public officer or employee shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by /law,/ nor accept without the consent of the Congress, any emolument or official title of any kind from any foreign government.

Sec. 8. /The right to self-organization shall not be denied to government employees./

Sec. 9. The Congress shall provide for the standardization of compensation of government officials and employees, including those in government-owned or controlled corporations, /with original charters,/ taking into account the nature of the responsibilities pertaining to, and the qualifications required for /their/ positions.

C. The Commission On Elections

Section 1. (1) There shall be a Commission on Elections composed of a Chairman and six Commissioners who shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least 35 years of age, holders of a college degree, and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the immediately preceding election. However, a majority thereof, including the Chairman, shall be members of the Philippine Bar who have been engaged in the practice of law for at least 10 years.

(2) The Chairman and the Commissioners shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointed, three Members shall hold office for seven years, two Members for five years and the last Members for three years, without reappointment. Appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired term of the predecessor. In no case shall any Member be appointed or designated in a temporary of acting capacity.

Sec. 2. The Commission on Elections shall exercise the following powers and functions:

(1) Enforce and administer all laws and regulations relative to the conduct of elections, plebiscites /initiatives,/ reference [as published] and recalls;

(2) Exercise exclusive /original/ jurisdiction over all contests relating to the elections, returns, and qualifications of all elective regional, provincial, and city officials, and /appellate jurisdiction over all contests involving elective municipal officials, decided by trial courts of general jurisdiction or involving elective barangay officials decided by trial courts of limited jurisdiction;/

(3) Decide, except those involving the right to vote, all questions affecting elections, including determination of the number and location of polling places, appointment of election officials and inspectors, and registration of voters;

(4) Deputize, with the concurrence of the President, law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, for the exclusive purpose of ensuring free, orderly, honest, peaceful and credible elections;

(5) Register, after sufficient publication, political parties, /organizations,/ or coalitions, which in addition to other requirements, must present their platform or program of government and accredit citizens' arms of the COMELEC [Commission on Elections]. Religious denominations and sects shall not be registered. Those which seek to achieve their goals through violence, unlawful means or refuse to uphold and adhere to this Constitution, or which are supported by any foreign government shall likewise be refused registration;

/Financial contributions from foreign governments and their agencies to political parties, organizations, coalitions, or candidates related to elections constitute an act of interference in national affairs, and, when accepted shall be an additional ground for the cancellation of their registration with the Commission, in addition to other penalties that may be prescribed by law;/

(6) Upon a verified /complaint,/ or its own initiative, file petitions in court for /inclusion or exclusion of voters;/ investigate and, where appropriate, prosecute cases of violations of election laws, including acts or omissions constituting election /frauds,/ offenses, and malpractices;

(7) Recommend to the Congress effective measures to minimize election spending including limitations of places where propaganda materials shall be posted, and /to prevent/ and penalize all forms of election frauds, offenses, malpractices, nuisance /candidacies,/ or other similar acts;

(8) Recommend to the President the removal of, or /the imposition/ of any other disciplinary action against, any officer or employee it has deputized, for violation or disregard of, or disobedience to its directive, /order/ or decision; and

(9) Submit to the President and the Congress a comprehensive report on the conduct and manner of each elections, plebiscites, initiatives, referenda, or recalls.

Sec. 3. No votes cast in favor of a political party, organization, or coalition shall be valid, /except for those registered under the party-list system as provided in this Constitution./

Sec. 4. A free and open party system /shall/ be allowed /to evolve/ subject only to the provisions of this article.

Sec. 5. Bona fide candidates for any public office shall be free from any form of harassment and discrimination.

Sec. 6. Political party, /organization, or coalition/ registered under the party-list system shall not be represented in the voters' registration boards, boards of election inspectors, boards of canvassers, or other similar bodies. However, they shall be entitled to appoint poll watchers in accordance with law.

Sec. 7. The Commission on Elections may sit /en banc/ or in two divisions, and shall promulgate its rules of procedure in order to expedite disposition of election cases, including preproclamation controversies. All such election cases shall be heard and decided in division, provided that motions for reconsideration of decisions shall be decided by the Commission /en banc/.

Sec. 8. The enjoyment or utilization of all franchises or permits for the operation of transportation and other public utilities, media of /communication/ or information, all grants, special /privileges,/ or concessions granted by the Government or any subdivision, /agency/ or instrumentality thereof, including any government-owned or controlled corporation, or its subsidiary, may be supervised or regulated by the Commission during the election period, to ensure equal opportunity, equal time, equal space and right to reply including reasonable, equal rates thereof for public information campaigns and forums among candidates for the purpose of ensuring free, orderly, /honest,/ peaceful, and /credible/ elections.

Sec. 9. Unless otherwise fixed by the Commission in special cases, the election period shall commence 90 days before the day of election and shall end 30 days thereafter.

Sec. 10. No pardon, amnesty, /parole,/ or suspension of sentence for violation of election laws, /rules/ and regulations shall be granted by the President without the favorable recommendation of the Commission.

Sec. 11. Decisions, final /orders,/ or rulings of the Commission on election contests involving elective municipal and barangay offices shall be final, /executory,/ and not appealable.

Sec. 12. Funds certified by the Commission as necessary to defray the expenses for holding regular and special elections, /plebiscites, initiatives, referenda, and recalls,/ shall be provided in the regular or special appropriations and, once approved, shall be released automatically upon certification by the Chairman of the Commission.

D. The Commission on Audit

Section 1. (1) There shall be an independent Commission on Audit composed of a Chairman and two Commissioners, who shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and, at the time of their appointment, at least 35 years of age, certified public accountants with not less than 10 years of auditing/experience, or members of the Philippine Bar who have been engaged in the practice of law for at least 10 years, and must not have been candidates for any elective position in the election immediately preceding their appointment. At no time shall all Members of the Commission belong to the same profession.

(2) The Chairman and the Commissioners shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments for a term of seven years without reappointment. Of those first appointed, the chairman shall hold office for seven years, one Commissioner for five years, and the other Commissioner for three years, without reappointment. Appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor. In no case shall any member be appointed or designated in a temporary or acting capacity.

Sec. 2. (1) The Commission on Audit shall have the power, /authority,/ and duty to examine, /audit,/ and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenue and receipts of, and expenditures or uses of funds and property, owned or held in trust by, or pertaining to, the government, or any of its subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities, including, on a post-audit basis. (a) constitutional bodies, commissions and offices that have been granted fiscal autonomy under this constitution; (b) autonomous state colleges and universities; (c) government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries; and (d) such non-governmental entities receiving subsidy or equity, directly or indirectly, from or through the government, which are required by law or the granting institution to submit to such audit as a condition of subsidy or equity. Provided, however, / that where the internal control system of the audited agencies is inadequate, the Commission may adopt such /measures,/ including temporary or special pre-audit as are necessary and appropriate to correct the deficiencies. It shall keep the general accounts of the government, and for such period as may be provided by law, preserve the vouchers and other supporting papers pertaining thereto.

(2) The commission shall have exclusive authority, subject to the limitations in this Article, to define the scope of its audit and examination, establish the techniques and methods required therefor, and promulgate accounting and auditing /rules/ and regulations including those for the prevention and disallowance of irregular, unnecessary, excessive, extravagant, / or unconscionable expenditures, or uses of government funds and properties.

Sec. 3. The Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress, within the time fixed by law, an annual report covering the financial condition and operation of the Government, its subdivisions, /agencies,/ and instrumentalities, including government owned or controlled corporations, and such non-governmental entities subject to its /audit,/ and recommend measures necessary to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. It shall submit such other reports as may be required by law.

Sec. 4. No law shall be passed exempting any entity of the government or its subsidiary in any guise whatever, or any investment or public funds, from the jurisdiction of the Commission on Audit.

Article ...

Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights

Sec. 1. There is hereby created an independent office called the Commission on Human Rights.

The Commission shall be composed of a Chairman and four Members who must be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and a majority of whom shall be /Members of the Bar./ The term and other qualifications and disabilities of the members of the Commission shall be provided by law.

The approved annual appropriations of the Commission shall be automatically and regularly released.

Until this Commission is constituted, the existing Presidential Committee on Human Rights shall continue to exercise its present functions and powers.

Sec. 2. The Commission on Human Rights shall have the following powers and functions:

(1) Investigate, on its own or on complaint by any party, all forms of human rights violations involving civil and political rights;

(2) Adopt its operational guidelines, and rules of procedure, and cite for contempt for violations thereof in accordance with the rules of court;

(3) Provide appropriate legal measures for the protection of human rights of all persons within the Philippines, as well as Filipinos residing abroad, and provide for preventive measures, and legal aid services to the underprivileged whose human rights have been violated or need protection;

(4) Exercise visitorial powers over jails, prisons, or detention facilities;

(5) Establish a continuing program of research, education, and information to enhance respect for the primacy of human rights;

(6) Recommend to Congress effective measures to promote human rights and for compensation to victims, or their families, for violations of human rights;

(7) Monitor [the] Philippine government's compliance with international treaty obligations on human rights;

(8) Grant immunity from prosecution to any person whose testimony or whose possession of documents or other evidence is necessary or convenient to determine the truth in any investigation conducted by it or under its authority;

(9) Request the assistance of any ministry, bureau, office, or agency in the performance of its functions;

- (10) Appoint its officers and employees in accordance with law; and
- (11) Perform such other duties and functions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. Congress may provide for other cases of violations of human rights that should fall within the authority of the Commission, taking into account its recommendations.

Article ...

Accountability Of Public Officers

Section 1. Public office is a public trust. Public officers and employees must at all times be accountable to the people, serve them with utmost responsibility, integrity, loyalty, and efficiency, act with patriotism and /justice,/ and lead modest lives.

Sec. 2. The President, the Vice-President, /the/ Members of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Constitutional Commissions, and the Ombudsman may be removed from office on impeachment /for,/ and /conviction of,/ culpable violation of the /Constitution,/ treason, bribery, other high crimes, graft and /corruption,/ or betrayal of public trust. All other public officers and employees may be removed from office as provided by law but not by impeachment.

Sec. 3. (1) The House of Representatives shall have the exclusive power to initiate all cases of impeachment.

(2) A verified complaint for impeachment may be filed by any Member of the /House of Representatives/ or by any citizen upon a resolution of endorsement by any Member /thereof,/ which shall be included in the Order of Business within 10 session /days,/ and referred to the proper Committee within three session days thereafter. The Committee, after hearing, and by a majority vote of all its /Members,/ shall submit its report to the House within 60 session days from such referral, together with the corresponding resolution. The resolution shall be calendared for consideration by the House within 10 session days from receipt thereof.

(3) A vote of at least one-third of all the Members of the House shall be necessary either to affirm a favorable resolution with the Articles of Impeachment of the committee, or override its contrary resolution. The vote of each Member shall be recorded.

(4) In case the verified complaint or resolution of impeachment is filed by at least one-third of all the Members of the House, the same shall constitute the Articles of /Impeachment,/ and trial by the Senate shall forthwith proceed.

(5) No impeachment proceedings shall be initiated against the same official more than once within a period of one year.

(6) The Senate shall have the sole power to try /and decide/ all cases of impeachment. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside, but shall not vote. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate.

(7) Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the Republic of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, /trial,/ and punishment according to law.

(8) The Congress shall promulgate its rules on impeachment to effectively carry out the purpose of this section.

Sec. 4. The present anti-graft court known as the Sandiganbayan shall continue to function and exercise its jurisdiction as now or hereafter may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. The /existing/ Tanodbayan shall hereafter be known as the /Office of the Special Prosecutor/. It shall continue to function and exercise its powers as now or hereafter may be provided by law, except those conferred on the office of the Ombudsman created under this Constitution.

Sec. 6. There is hereby created the independent office of the Ombudsman, composed of the Ombudsman to be known as Tanodbayan, one over-all Deputy, and at least one deputy each for Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. A separate deputy for the military establishment may likewise be appointed.

Sec. 7. The Ombudsman and his deputies shall be appointed by the President from a list of at least six nominees prepared by the Judicial and Bar Council, and from a list of three nominees for every vacancy thereafter. Such appointments shall require no confirmation. All vacancies shall be filled within three months after they occur.

Sec. 8. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall be natural-born citizens of the Philippines, and at the time of their appointment, at least 40 years old, of recognized probity and independence, and members of the Philippine Bar, and must not have been candidates for any elective office in the /immediately/ preceding election. The Ombudsman must have for 10 years or more been a judge or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

During their tenure, they shall be subject to the same disqualifications and prohibitions as provided for in Article..., Section... of this Constitution.

Sec. 9. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall serve for a term of seven years without reappointment. They shall not be qualified to run for any office in the election immediately succeeding their cessation from office.

Sec. 10. The Ombudsman and his Deputies shall have the rank of chairman and members respectively of the Constitutional Commissions, and they shall receive the same salary, which shall not be decreased during their term of office.

Sec. 11. The Ombudsman and his Deputies, as protectors of the people, shall act promptly on complaints filed in any form or manner, against public officials or employees of the government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality /thereof,/ including government-owned or controlled corporations, and shall, in appropriate case, notify the complainants of the action taken and the /result/ thereof.

Sec. 12. The office of the Ombudsman shall have the following powers, /functions,/ and duties:

- (1) To investigate on its /own,/ or on complaint by any person, any act or omission of any public official, employe, office or /agency,/ when such act or omission appears to be illegal, unjust, /improper,/ or inefficient.
- (2) To direct, upon complaint or at its own instance, any public official or employe of the government, or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, as well as of any government-owned or controlled corporation with original /charter,/ to perform and expedite any act or duty required by law, or to stop, prevent, and correct any abuse or impropriety in the performance of duties.
- (3) To direct the officer concerned to take appropriate action against a public official or employe at fault, and to recommend his removal, suspension, demotion, fine, /censure,/ or prosecution, and to ensure compliance /therewith./
- (4) In any appropriate case, and subject to such limitations as may be provided by law, to direct the officer concerned to furnish it with copies of documents relating to contracts or transactions entered into by his office involving the disbursement or use of public funds or properties, and to report any irregularity to the Commission on Audit for appropriate action.
- (5) To request any government agency for assistance and information necessary in the discharge of its responsibilities, and to examine, if necessary, pertinent records and documents.
- (6) To publicize matters covered by its investigation when circumstances so warrant and with due prudence.
- (7) To determine and make recommendation for the observance of high standards of ethics and efficiency to eliminate the root causes of inefficiency, red tape, mismanagement, fraud, and corruption in the government.
- (8) To promulgate its rules of procedure and to exercise such other powers or perform such functions or duties as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. The /officials and employes of the office of the Ombudsman/ other than the deputies, shall be appointed by the Tanodbayan according to /the/ Civil Service Law.

Sec. 14. The office of the Ombudsman shall enjoy fiscal autonomy. /Its/ approved annual appropriations shall be automatically released.

Sec. 15. The right of the state to recover properties unlawfully acquired by public officials or employes, from /them or from their nominees or transferees/ shall not be barred by prescription, /laches,/ or estoppel.

Sec. 16. No loan, guaranty or other form of financial accommodation for any business purpose may be granted, directly or indirectly, by any government-owned or controlled bank or financial institution to the President, Vice-President, /the/ Members of the Cabinet, /the/ Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Constitutional Commissions /or/ the Ombudsman, or to any firm or entity in which /they have/ controlling interest, during /their/ tenure.

Sec. 17. A public officer or employe shall upon assumption of office and as often thereafter as may be required by law, /submit/ a declaration under oath of his assets, liabilities and net worth. In the case of the President, Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, the Congress, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Commissions and other constitutional offices, and officers of the /Armed Forces/ with general or flag rank, the declaration shall be disclosed to the public in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 18. Public officers and employes owe the State and its Constitution allegiance at all times, and a public officer or employe who seeks to change his citizenship or acquire the status of an immigrant of another country during his tenure shall be dealt with by law.

Article...

Social Justice

Section 1. The State shall promote social justice in all phases of national development. In pursuit thereof, /the/ Congress shall give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity, reduce social, economic, and political inequalities, and remove cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good.

/To this end,/ the State shall regulate the acquisition, ownership, use, and disposition of property and its increments.

Sec. 2. The promotion of social justice shall include the commitment to create economic opportunities based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance.

Labor

Sec. 3. The State shall afford full protection to labor, local and overseas, /organized/ and unorganized, and promote full employment and equality of employment opportunities for all.

It shall guarantee the rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful and concerted activities, including the right to strike in accordance with law. They shall be entitled to security of tenure, humane conditions of work, and a living wage. They shall also participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits as may be provided by law.

The State shall promote the principle of shared responsibility between workers and employers and the preferential use of voluntary modes in settling disputes, including conciliation, and shall enforce their mutual compliance therewith to foster industrial peace.

The State shall regulate the relations between workers and employers, recognizing the right of labor to its just share in the fruits of production and the right to enterprises to reasonable returns on investments, /expansion/ and growth.

Agrarian and Natural Resources Reform

Sec. 4. The State shall by law undertake an agrarian reform founded on the right of farmers and farmworkers, now landless, to own directly or collectively the lands they till or, in the case of other farmworkers, to receive a just share of the fruits thereof. To this end, the State shall encourage and undertake the just distribution of all agricultural land, subject to such priorities and reasonable retention limits as Congress may prescribe, taking into account ecological, developmental, or equity considerations and subject to the payment of just compensation. /In determining retention limits, /the State shall respect the rights of small landowners. The State shall further provide incentives for voluntary land-sharing.

Sec. 5. The State shall recognize the right of farmers, farmworkers, and landowner, /as well as/ cooperatives, and other independent farmers' organizations to participate in the planning, organization, and management of the program, and shall provide support to agriculture through appropriate technology and research, and adequate financial, production, marketing, and other support services.

Sec. 6. The State shall apply the principle of agrarian reform or stewardship, whenever applicable in accordance with law in the disposition or utilization of other natural resources, including lands of the public domain under lease or concession suitable to agriculture, subject to prior rights, homestead rights of small settlers, and the rights of indigenous communities to their ancestral land.

The State may resettle landless farmers and farmworkers in its own agricultural estates which shall be distributed to them in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 7. The State shall protect the rights of subsistence fishermen, especially of local /communities/ to the preferential use of the communal marine and fishing resources, both inland and offshore. It shall provide support to such /fishermen/ through appropriate technology and research, adequate financial, production, and marketing assistance, and other services. The State shall also protect, /develop/ and conserve such resources. The protection shall extend to offshore fishing ground of subsistence fishermen against foreign intrusion. Fishworkers shall receive a just share from their labor in the /utilization/ of marine and fishing resources.

Sec. 8. The State shall provide incentives to landowners to invest the proceeds of the agrarian reform program to promote industrialization, employment creation, and privatizaion of public sector enterprises. Financial instruments, used as payment for /their/ lands shall be honored as equity in enterprises of their choice.

Urban Land Reform And Housing

Sec. 9. The State shall by law and for the common good undertake, /in cooperation with the /private sector,/ a continuing program of urban land reform and housing /which will make available at affordable cost/ decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas. It shall also promote adequate employment opportunities to such citizens. /In the implementation of such program/ the State shall respect the rights of small property owners:

Sec. 10. Urban or rural poor dwellers shall not be evicted nor their dwellings demolished, except in accordance with law and in a just and humane manner.

No resettlement of urban or rural dwellers shall /be undertaken/ without adequate consultation with them and the communities where they are to be /relocated./

Health

Sec. 11. The State shall protect and promote the right to health. To this end, it shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health /services,/ and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged sick, /elderly,/ disabled, /women,/ and children.

Sec. 12. The State shall establish and maintain an effective food and drug regulatory system and undertake appropriate health manpower development and /research,/ responsive to the country's health needs and problems.

Sec. 13. The State shall establish a special agency for disabled persons for their rehabilitation, /self-development,/ and self-reliance, and their integration to the mainstream of society.

Women

Sec. 14. The State shall protect working women by providing safe and healthful working conditions, taking into account their maternal functions, and such facilities and opportunities that will enhance their welfare and /enable them/ to realize their full potential in the service of the nation.

Role And Rights Of People's Organizations

Sec. 15. The State shall respect the role of independent people's organizations to enable the people to pursue and protect, within the democratic framework, their legitimate and collective interests and aspirations through peaceful and lawful means.

People's organizations are bonafide associations of citizens with /demonstrated capacity to promote the public interest/ and identifiable leadership, membership, and structure.

Sec. 16. The right of the people and their organizations to effective and reasonable participation at all levels of social, political, and economic decision-making shall not be abridged. The State shall, by law, facilitate the establishment of adequate consultation mechanisms.

Article...

Education, Science And Technology, Arts, Culture, And Sports Education

Sec. 1. The State shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.

Sec. 2. The State shall:

(a) Establish, maintain, and support a complete, adequate, and integrated system of education relevant to the needs of the people and society;

(b) Establish and maintain a system of free public education in the elementary and high school levels. Without limiting the natural right of parents to rear their children, elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age;

(c) Establish and maintain a system of scholarship grants, student loan program, subsidies, and other incentives which shall be available to deserving students in both public and private schools, especially /to/ the underprivileged;

(d) Encourage non-formal, informal, and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent, and out-of-school study programs particularly those that respond to community needs;

(e) Provide adult citizens, the disabled, and out-of-school youth with training in civics, vocational efficiency, and other skills.

Sec. 3. (a) All educational institutions shall include the study of the Constitution as part of the curricula.

(b) They shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, foster love of humanity, respect for human rights, appreciation of the role of national heroes in /the/ historical development of the country, teach the rights and duties of citizenship, strengthen ethical and spiritual values, develop moral character and personal discipline, encourage critical and creative thinking, broaden scientific and technological knowledge, and promote vocational efficiency.

(c) At the option expressed in writing by the parents or guardians, religion shall be allowed to be taught to their children or wards in public elementary and high schools within the regular class hours by instructors designated or approved by the religious authorities of the religion to which the children or wards belong, without additional cost to the government.

Sec. 4. The State recognized the complementary roles of public and private institutions in the educational system and shall exercise reasonable supervision and regulation of all educational institutions.

(a) Educational institutions, other than those established by religious groups and mission boards, shall be owned solely by citizens of the Philippines or corporations or associations at least sixty /per centum/ of the capital of which is owned by such citizens. Congress may, however, require increased Filipino equity participation in all educational institutions.

The control and administration of educational institutions shall be vested in citizens of the Philippines.

No educational institution shall be established exclusively for aliens and no group of aliens shall comprise more than one-third of the enrollment in any school. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to schools established for foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependents and, unless otherwise provided by law, for other foreign temporary residents.

(b) All revenues and assets of non-stock, non-profit educational institutions used actually, directly, and exclusively for educational purposes shall be exempt from taxes and duties. Upon their dissolution or cessation of their corporate existence, of non-stock, nonprofit institutions, /their assets/ shall be disposed of in the manner provided by law.

Proprietary educational institutions, including those cooperatively-owned, may likewise be entitled to such exemptions subject to the limitations provided by law including restrictions on dividends and provisions for reinvestment.

(c) Subject to conditions prescribed by law, all grants, endowments, donations, or contributions used actually, directly, and exclusively for educational purposes shall be exempt from tax.

Sec. 5 (a) The State shall take into account regional and sectoral needs and conditions and shall encourage local planning in the development of educational policies and programs.

(b) Academic freedom shall be enjoyed in all institutions of higher learning.

(c) Every citizen has a right to select a profession or course of study, subject to fair, reasonable, and equitable admission and academic requirements.

(d) The state shall enhance the right of teachers to professional advancement. Non-teaching academic and non-academic personnel shall enjoy protection of the State.

The state must assign the highest budgetary priority to education and ensure that teaching will attract and retain its rightful share of the best available talents through adequate remuneration and other means of job satisfaction and fulfillment.

Language

Sec. 6. The national language of the Philippines is Filipino. As it evolves, it shall be further developed and enriched on the basis of the existing Philippine and other languages.

Subject to provisions of law and as the Congress may deem appropriate, the government shall take steps to initiate and sustain the use of Filipino as a medium of official communication /and/ as language of instruction /in/ the educational system.

Sec. 7. For purpose of communication and instruction, the official languages of the Philippines are Filipino and, until otherwise provided by law, English.

The regional languages are the auxiliary official languages in the regions and shall serve as auxiliary media of instruction therein.

Spanish and Arabic shall be promoted on a voluntary and optional basis.

Sec. 8. This constitution shall be promulgated in Filipino and English and shall be translated into major regional languages, /Arabic,/ and Spanish.

Sec. 9. /The/ Congress shall establish a national language commission composed of representatives of various regions and disciplines which shall undertake, coordinate, and promote researches on Filipino and other languages for their development, /propagation/ and preservation.

Science and Technology

Section 10. Science and technology are essential for national development and progress. The State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization; and to science and technology education, training, and services. It shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities and their application to the country's productive systems and national life.

Sec. 11. /The/ Congress may provide for incentives, including tax deductions, to encourage private participation in programs of basic and applied scientific research. Scholarships, grants-in-aid, or other forms of incentives shall be provided to deserving science students, researchers, scientists, /researchers,/ inventors, technologists, and specially-gifted citizens.

Sec. 12. The State shall promote and regulate the transfer and adaptation of technology from all sources for the national benefit. It shall encourage the widest participation of private groups, local governments, and community-based organizations in the generation and utilization of science and technology.

Sec. 13. The State shall protect and secure the exclusive rights of scientists, inventors, artists, and other gifted citizens to their intellectual property and creations, particularly when beneficial to the people, for such period as may be provided by law.

Arts and Culture

Sec. 15. The State shall foster the preservation, enrichment, and dynamic evolution of a Filipino national culture based on the principle of unity in diversity in a climate of free, artistic, and intellectual expression.

Sec. 16. Arts and letters shall enjoy the patronage of the State. The State shall conserve, promote and popularize the nation's historical and cultural heritage, artistic creations and resources.

Sec. 17. All the country's artistic and historic wealth constitutes the cultural treasure of the nation and shall be under the protection of the State which may regulate its disposition.

Sec. 18. The State shall recognize, respect and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and enrich their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.

Sec. 19. (a) The State shall ensure equal access to cultural opportunities through the educational system, public or private cultural entities, scholarships, grants and other incentives, and community cultural centers, and other public venues.

(b) The State shall encourage and support researches and studies on the arts and culture.

Sports

Sec. 20. The State shall promote physical education and encourage sports programs, league competitions, and amateur sports, including training for international competitions, for the development of a healthy and alert citizenry /by fostering/ self-discipline, teamwork, and excellence.

All educational institutions shall undertake regular sports activities throughout the country in cooperation with athletic clubs and other sectors.

Article...

National Economy and Patrimony

Sec. 1. The goals of the national economy are a more equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth; a sustained increase in the amount of goods and services increase in the amount of goods and services produced by the nation for the benefit of the people; and an expanding productivity as the key to raising the quality of life for all, especially the underprivileged.

The State shall promote industrialization and full employment /based on/ sound agricultural development and agrarian reforms, through industries that make full and efficient use of human and natural resources, and which are competitive in both domestic and foreign markets. However, the /State/ shall protect Filipino enterprises against unfair foreign competition and trade practices.

In the pursuit of these goals, all sectors of /the economy/ and /all/ regions /of the country/ shall be given optimum opportunity to develop. Private enterprises, including corporations, cooperatives, and similar collective organizations, shall have the right to own, establish, and operate economic enterprises, subject to the duty of the State to promote distributive justice and to intervene when the common good so demands.

Sec. 3. All lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, fisheries, forests or timber, wildlife, flora and fauna, and other natural resources are owned by the State. With the exception of agricultural lands, all other natural resources shall not be alienated. The exploration, development, and utilization of natural resources shall be under the full control and supervision of the State. Such activities may be directly undertaken by the State, or it may enter into co-production, joint venture, or production-sharing agreements with Filipino citizens, or corporations or associations at least sixty /per centum/ of whose capital is owned by such citizens. Such agreements may be for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for not more than twenty-five years, and under such terms and conditions as may be provided by law. In cases of water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, beneficial use may be the measure and limit of the grant.

The state shall protect the nation's marine wealth in its archipelagic waters, territorial sea, and exclusive economic zone, and reserve its use and enjoyment exclusively to Filipino citizens.

The Congress may, by law, allow small-scale utilization of natural resources by Filipino citizens, as well as cooperative fish farming, with priority to subsistence fishermen and fishworkers in rivers, lakes, bays, and lagoons.

The president may enter into agreement with foreign-owned corporations involving either technical or financial assistance for large-scale exploration, development, and utilization of minerals, petroleum, and other mineral oils according to the general terms and conditions provided by law, based on real contributions to the economic growth and general welfare of the country. /In such agreements, the State shall promote the development and use of local scientific and technical resources.

The President shall notify the Congress of every contract entered into in accordance with this provision, within thirty days from its execution.

Sec. 4. Lands of the public domain are classified into agricultural, forest or timber, mineral lands, and national parks. Agricultural lands of the public domain, may be further classified by law according to the uses to which they may be devoted. /Alienable lands of the public domain shall be limited to agricultural lands./ Private corporations or associations may not hold such alienable lands of the public domain except by lease, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for not more than twenty-five years, not to exceed one thousand hectares in area. /Citizens of the Philippines may lease in excess of five hundred hectares, or acquire not more than twelve hectares thereof by purchase, homestead, or grant./

/Within the foregoing limitations/ taking into account the necessities of conservation, ecology and development and subject to the requirements of agrarian reform, /the Congress/ shall determine, by law, the size of lands of the public domain which may be acquired, developed, held, or leased and the conditions therefor.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall as soon as possible, determine by law the specific limits of forest lands and national parks, marking clearly their boundaries on the ground. Thereafter, each forest lands and national parks shall be conserved and may not be increased nor diminished, except by law. The congress shall provide, for such period as it may determine, measures to prohibit logging in endangered forests and watershed areas.

Sec. 6. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private lands shall be transferred or conveyed except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain.

Sec. 7. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 6 of this Article, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines who has lost his Philippine citizenship may be a transferee of private lands, subject to limitations provided by law.

Sec. 8. The State, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and national development policies and programs, shall protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to their ancestral lands to ensure their economic, social and cultural well-being.

The Congress may provide for the applicability of customary laws governing property rights or relations in determining the ownership and extend of ancestral domain.

Sec. 9. The Congress may establish an independent economic and planning agency headed by the President economic and planning agency headed by the President, which shall, after consultations with the appropriate public agencies, various private sectors, and local government units, recommend to Congress, and implement continuing integrated and coordinated programs and policies for national development.

Until Congress provides otherwise, the National Economic and Development Authority shall function as the independent planning agency of the government.

Sec. 10. The Congress shall create an agency to promote the viability and growth of cooperatives as instruments for social justice and economic development.

Sec. 11. The state shall /pursue/ a trade policy that serves the general welfare and utilizes all forms of arrangements of exchange on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

Sec. 12. The sustained development of a /reservoir/ of national talents /consisting/ of Filipino scientists, entrepreneurs, professionals, managers, high-level technical manpower and skilled workers /and/ craftsmen in all fields shall be promoted by the State. The State shall /encourage/ appropriate technology and regulate its transfer for the national benefit.

The practice of all professions in the Philippines shall be limited to Filipino citizens, save in case prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. The State shall promote the preferential use of Filipino labor, domestic materials, and locally-produced goods and adopt measures that help make them competitive.

Sec. 14. The Congress shall, upon recommendation of the economic and planning agency, /when the national interest dictates,/ reserve to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations at least sixty /per centum/ of whose capital is owned by such citizens, or such higher percentage as Congress may prescribe, certain areas of investments. The Congress shall enact measures that will encourage the formation and operation of enterprises whose capital are wholly-owned by Filipinos.

In the grant of right, privileges, and concessions covering the national economy and patrimony, the State shall give preference to qualified Filipinos.

The State shall regulate and exercise authority over foreign investment within its national jurisdiction and in accordance with its national goals and priorities.

Sec. 15. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or associations organized under the laws of the Philippines at least sixty /per centum/ of whose capital is owned by such citizens, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. Neither shall any such franchise or right be granted except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by Congress when the common good so requires. The State shall encourage equity participation in public utilities by the general public. The participation of foreign investors in the governing body of any public utility enterprises shall be limited to their proportionate share in /its/ capital, and all the executive and managing officers of such corporation or association must be citizens of the Philippines.

Sec. 16. The Congress shall establish an independent central monetary authority, the members of whose governing board must be natural-born Filipino citizens, of known probity, integrity, and patriotism, the majority of whom shall come from the private sector. They shall also be subject to such other qualifications and disabilities as may be prescribed by law. The authority shall provide policy direction in the areas of money, banking, and credit. It shall have /supervision/ over the operations of banks and exercise such regulatory powers as may be provided by law over the operations of finance companies and other institutions performing similar functions.

Until /the/ Congress otherwise provides, the Central Bank of the Philippines, operating under existing laws, shall function as the central monetary authority.

Sec. 17. Foreign loans may only be incurred in accordance with law and the regulation of the monetary authority. Information on foreign loans obtained or guaranteed by the government shall be /made/ available to the public.

Sec. 18. The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of private corporations. Government-owned or controlled corporations may be created or established by special charters in the interest of the common good and subject to the test of economic viability.

Sec. 19. The State may, in the interest of national welfare or defense, establish and operate vital industries, and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the government.

Sec. 20. In times of national emergency, when the public interest so requires, the State may, during the emergency and under reasonable terms prescribed by it, temporarily take over or direct the operation of any privately owned public utility or business affected with public interest.

Sec. 21. The State shall regulate or prohibit monopolies when the public interest so requires. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition shall be allowed.

Sec. 22. Acts which circumvent or negate any of the provisions on this Article /shall be considered/ inimical to the national interest, and subject to /criminal and/ civil sanctions, as provided by law.

Article...

Amendments or Revisions

Section 1. Any amendment to, or revision of, this Constitution may be proposed by:

- (a) /The Congress,/ upon a vote of three-fourths of all its Members; or
- (b) A constitutional convention.

Sec. 2. Amendments to this Constitution may likewise be directly proposed by the people through initiative upon a petition of a least twelve /per centum/ of the total number of registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least three /per centum/ of the registered voters therein. No amendment under this section shall be authorized within five years following the ratification of this Constitution nor oftener than once every five years thereafter.

The Congress shall provide for the implementation of the exercise of this right.

Sec. 3. The Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of all its Members, call a constitutional convention, or by a majority vote of all its Members, submit /to the electorate/ the question of calling such a /convention./

Sec. 4. Any amendment to, or revision of this Constitution under Section 1, /hereof/ shall be valid when ratified by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite which shall be held not earlier than sixty days /nor/ later than ninety days after the approval of such amendment or revision.

Amendment under /Section 2 hereof/ shall be valid when ratified by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite which shall be held not earlier than sixty days /nor/ later than ninety days after the certification by the Commission on Elections of the sufficiency of the petition.

Article....

Declaration of Principles and State Policies

Principles

Section 1. The Philippines is a /democratic/ and republican State. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

Sec. 2. The Philippines Renounces war as an instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, /cooperation,/ and amity with all nations.

Sec. 3. Civilian authority is, at all times, supreme over the military.

Sec. 4. The prime duty of the government is to serve and protect the people. The government may call upon the people to defend the /State and,/ in fulfillment /thereof,/ all citizens may be required, under conditions provided by law, to render /personal/ military or civil service.

Sec. 5. The separation of Church and State shall be inviolable.

State Policies

Sec. 6. The state shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other states the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self-determination.

Sec. 7. The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

Sec. 8. The /State shall/ maintain peace and order, protect life, /liberty/ and property, and promote the general welfare.

Sec. 9. The State shall promote a just and dynamic social order that will ensure the prosperity and independence of the nation and free the people from poverty through policies that provide adequate social services, promote full employment, a rising standard of /living,/ and an improved quality of life for all.

Sec. 10. The State shall promote social justice in all phases of national development.

Sec. 11. The State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights.

Sec. 12. The State recognizes the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic social institution. It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the government.

Sec. 13. The State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, /intellectual,/ and social well-being. It shall inculcate in the youth patriotism and nationalism/ and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Sec. 14. The State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality /before the law/ of women and men.

Sec. 15. The State shall /protect and promote/ the right to health /of the people. and instill health consciousness among them.

Sec. 16. The State shall protect and advance the right of people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.

Sec. 17. The State shall give priority to education, science and technology, arts, /culture,/ and sports to foster patriotism and nationalism, accelerate social /progress. and promote total human liberation and development.

Sec. 18. The State affirms labor as a primary social economic force. It shall /protect the rights of workers and promote their welfare/.

Sec. 19. The State shall develop a self-reliant and independent national economy effectively controlled by Filipinos.

Sec. 20. The State recognizes the indispensable role of the private sector, encourages private enterprise, and provides incentives to needed investments.

Sec. 21. The State shall promote comprehensive rural development and agrarian reform.

Sec. 22. The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development.

Sec. 23. The State shall encourage non-governmental, /community-based,/ or sectoral organizations that promote the welfare of the nation.

Sec. 24. The State shall ensure the autonomy of local governments.

Sec. 25. The State shall /guarantee/ equal access to opportunities for public service, and prohibit political dynasties as may be defined by law.

Sec. 26. The State shall maintain honesty and integrity in the public service and take positive and effective measures against graft and corruption.

Sec. 27. Subject to reasonable conditions prescribed by law, the State adopts and implements a policy of full public disclosure of all its transactions involving public interest.

Article ...

Family Rights

Section 1. The State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation. Accordingly, it shall strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development.

Sec. 2. /Marriage,/ as an inviolable social institution is the foundation of the family and shall be /encouraged/ and protected by the State. The State shall respect the family as an autonomous social institution.

Sec. 3. The State shall defend:

a) The right of spouses to /raise/ a family in accordance with their religious convictions and the demands of responsible /parenthood;/

b) The right of children to proper care and /nutrition/, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, /exploitation,/ and other conditions prejudicial to their /development;/

c) The right of the family to a family living wage and /income;/

d) The right of families and family associations to participate in the planning and implementation of policies and programs that affect them.

Sec. 4. The family has the duty to care for its elderly members but the state may also do so through just programs of social security.

Article ...

General Provisions

Section 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red, /white,/ and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law.

Sec. 2. The Congress may by law adopt a new name for the country, a national anthem, or a national seal, which shall all be truly reflective and symbolic of the ideals, history, and traditions of the people. Such law shall take effect only upon its ratification by the people in a national referendum.

Sec. 3. Pensions or gratuities shall not be considered as additional, /double,/ or indirect compensation. /(for transposition to Sec. 7 of the Article on Civil Service.)/

Unless required by law or by the primary functions of the position, no appointive official shall hold any other office or employment in the Government or any subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, including government owned or controlled corporations or their subsidiaries. (Second paragraph of Sec. 4, article on Civil Service)

Sec. 4. The state shall provide immediate and adequate care, /benefits,/ and other forms of assistance to war veterans and veterans of military campaigns, their /surviving spouses/ and orphans. Funds shall be provided therefor and due consideration shall be given them in the disposition of agricultural lands of the public domain/ and, in appropriate cases, in the development of natural resources.

Sec. 5 The /State,/ shall from time to time, review to upgrade the pensions and other benefits due to retirees of both the government and the private sectors.

Sec. 6. Congress may create a consultative body to advise the president on policies affecting indigenous cultural communities, the majority /of the members of which/ shall come from such communities.

Sec. 7. The State recognizes the vital role of communications and information in nationbuilding.

The state shall provide the policy environment for the full development of Filipino capability and the emergence of communication structures suitable to the needs and aspirations of the nation and the balanced flow of information into, out of, and across the country, in accordance with a policy that respects the freedom of speech and of the press.

Sec. 8. (1) The ownership and management of mass media shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations, cooperative or associations, wholly owned and managed by such citizens.

Congress shall regulate or prohibit monopolies in commercial mass media when the public interest so requires. No combinations in restraint of trade or unfair competition therein shall be allowed.

(2) The advertising industry is impressed with public interest, and shall be regulated by law for the protection of consumers and the promotion of the general welfare. [sentence as published]

Only Filipino citizens or corporations or associations at least seventy /per centum/ of the capital of which is owned by such citizens shall be allowed to engage in /the/ advertising [industry].

The participation of foreign investors in the governing body of entities in such industry shall be limited to their proportionate share in the capital thereof, and all the executive and managing officers of such entities must be citizens of the Philippines.

Sec. 9. The State may not be sued without its consent.

Sec. 10. The State shall protect consumers from trade malpractices and from substandard or hazardous products.

Sec. 11. The Armed Forces of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its /mission/ is to secure the sovereignty of the state and the integrity of the national territory. /(For transcription to the article on the Declaration of Principles and State Policies.)/ The Armed Forces of the Philippines shall be composed of a citizen armed force which shall undergo military training and /render service,/ as may be provided by law. It shall keep a regular force necessary for the security of the State.

Sec. 12. (1) All members of the armed forces shall take an oath or affirmation to uphold and defend this Constitution.

(2) The State shall strengthen the patriotic spirit and nationalist consciousness, /of the military/, and respect for people's rights in the performance of their duty.

(3) Professionalism in the armed forces and adequate remuneration and benefits of its members shall be a prime concern of the State. The armed forces shall be insulated from partisan politics.

No member of the military shall engage directly or indirectly in any partisan political activity, except to vote.

(4) Laws on retirement of military officers shall not allow extension of their service.

(5) The officers and men of the regular force of the armed forces shall be recruited proportionately from all provinces and cities as far as practicable.

(6) The tour of duty of the Chief of Staff of the armed forces shall not exceed three years. However, in times of war or other national emergency declared by /the/ Congress, the President may extend such tour of duty.

Sec. 13. The State shall establish and maintain one police /force/ which shall be national in scope and civilian in /character,/ to be administered and controlled by a national police commission. The authority of local executives over the police units in their jurisdiction shall be provided by law.

Sec. 14. All public officers and employees shall take an oath or affirmation to uphold and defend this Constitution.

Article ...

Transitory Provisions

Section 1. The first elections under this Constitution of /Members/ of the Congress shall be held on the second Monday of May, 1987.

The first local elections shall be held on a date to be determined by the President, which may be simultaneous with the election of the /Members/ of the Congress. /It/ shall include the election of Members of the city or municipal councils in the Metropolitan Manila Area.

Sec. 2. The incumbent President shall continue to exercise legislative powers until the first Congress is convened.

Sec. 3. All existing laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, letters of /instructions,/ and other executive issuances not inconsistent with this Constitution shall remain operative until amended, repealed, or revoked.

Sec. 4. All courts existing at the time of the ratification of this Constitution shall continue to exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law. The provisions of the existing Rules of Court, judiciary acts, and procedural /laws,/ not inconsistent with this /Constitution/ shall remain operative unless amended or repealed by the Supreme Court or the Congress.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Court must, within one year after the ratification of this Constitution, adopt a systematic plan to expedite the decision or resolution of cases or matters pending in the Supreme Court or the lower courts prior to the effectivity of this Constitution. A similar plan shall be adopted for all special courts and quasi-judicial bodies.

Sec. 6. The incumbent /members/ of the Judiciary shall continue in office until they reach the age of seventy years, or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office, or are removed for cause.

Sec. 7. The six year term of the incumbent President and Vice-President elected in the February 7, 1986 election is, for purposes of synchronization of elections, hereby extended to noon of June 30, 1992.

Sec. 8. /The authority of the Presidential Commission on Good Government /to issue sequestration or freeze orders in relation to the recovery of ill-gotten wealth shall remain operative for not more than eighteen months after the ratification of this Constitution. /However,/ in the national interest, as certified by the President, /the Congress/ may extend said period. Such order shall be issued only upon showing of a /prima facie/ case.

The order and the list of the sequestered or frozen properties shall be forthwith be [as published] registered with the proper court. For sequestration or freeze orders issued before the ratification of this Constitution, the corresponding judicial action or proceeding shall be filed within six months from its ratification. For those issued after such ratification, the judicial action or proceeding shall be filed within six months from the issuance thereof.

The sequestration or freeze order is deemed automatically lifted if no judicial action or proceeding is filed as herein provided.

Sec. 9. Private armies and other armed groups not recognized by duly constituted authority shall be dismantled. All paramilitary forces, including Civilian Home Defense Forces not consistent with the citizen armed force established in this /Constitution,/ shall be /dissolved or where appropriate/ converted to regular forces.

Sec. 10. Career civil service employees separated from the service not for cause but as a result of the reorganization pursuant to Proclamation No. 3 issued on March 25, 1986 and the reorganization following the ratification of this Constitution shall be entitled to appropriate separation pay, and to retirement and other benefits accruing to them under the laws of general application in force at the time of their separation. In lieu thereof, at the option of the employees, they may be considered for employment in the government, or in any of its /subdivisions, instrumentalities, or agencies,/ including government-owned or controlled corporations and their subsidiaries. This provision also applies to career /officers/ whose resignation, tendered in line with the existing /policy,/ had been accepted.

Sec. 11. All properties, records, equipment, buildings, facilities, and other assets of any office or body abolished or reorganized under Proclamation No. 3 issued on March 25, 1986 or this Constitution shall be transferred to the office or body to which its powers, functions, and responsibilities substantially pertain.

Sec. 12. Until otherwise provided by Congress, the President may constitute the Metropolitan Authority to be composed of the heads of all local government units /comprising/ the Metropolitan Manila Area.

Sec. 13. Until a law is passed, the President may fill by appointment from a list of nominees by the respective sectors, the seats reserved for sectoral representation under Article of this Constitution.

Sec. 14. The Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and the local officials first elected under this Constitution shall serve until noon of June 30, 1992.

Of the Senators elected in the election in 1992, the first twelve obtaining the highest number of votes shall serve for six years and the remaining twelve for three years.

Sec. 15. The incumbent Members of the Civil Service Commission, the Commission on Elections, and the Commission on Audit shall continue in office for one year after the ratification of this Constitution, unless sooner removed, or appointed to a new term thereunder. In no case shall any /Member/ serve longer than seven years including service before the ratification of this Constitution.

Sec. 16. The legal effect of the lapse, before the ratification of this Constitution, of the applicable period for the decision or resolution of the cases or matters submitted for adjudication by the /courts,/ shall be determined by the Supreme Court as soon as practicable.

Sec. 17. /A sub-province/ shall continue to exist and operate until it is converted into a regular province/ until its component municipalities are reverted to the mother provinces.

Sec. 18. The first Congress shall give priority to the determination of the period for the full implementation of free public secondary education.

Sec. 19. All existing treaties or international agreements which have not been ratified shall not be renewed or extended without the concurrence of at least two-thirds of all the /Members/ of the Senate.

Sec. 20. Advertising entities affected by Section... of Article... of this Constitution shall have five years from its ratification to comply on a graduated and proportionate basis with the minimum Filipino ownership requirement therein.

Sec. 21. /The/ Congress shall provide an efficacious procedure and adequate remedies for the reversion to the State of all lands of the public domain and real rights connected therewith which were acquired in violation of the Constitution or the public land laws, or through corrupt practices. No transfer or disposition of such lands or real rights shall be allowed until after the lapse of one year from the ratification of this Constitution.

Sec. 22. Until /the/ Congress provides otherwise, the President shall receive an annual salary of /three hundred thousand pesos;/ the Vice President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, /two hundred forty thousand pesos/ each, the Senators, the Members of the House of Representatives, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Chairmen of the Constitutional Commissions,/ two hundred four thousand pesos/ each; and the Members of the Constitutional Commissions,/ one hundred eighty thousand pesos/ each.

Sec. 23. At the earliest possible period, the Government shall increase the salary scales of the other officials and employees of the national government.

Sec. 24. After the expiration of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Base Agreement in 1991, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall not be allowed in the Philippines except under terms of a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate and, when Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a /national/ referendum held for that purpose, and recognized as a treaty by the other contracting State.

Sec. 25. At the earliest possible time, the government shall expropriate idle or abandoned agricultural lands /to be/ defined by law for distribution to the beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program.

Sec. 26. The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of Section 14 of Article... of this Constitution shall apply to cases or matters filed before the ratification of /this/ Constitution, when the applicable period lapses after such ratification.

Sec. 27. This Constitution shall take effect immediately upon its ratification by a majority of the votes cast in plebiscite /held/ for the purpose and shall supersede all previous Constitutions.

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DATE FILMED**

OCTOBER 20, 1986

